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Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

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Maine Farmer.

Salt as a Manure.

The question of the value of salt as a fertilizer or as an aid to the growth and development of plants which has been much discussed in the past, has received further attention of late in some parts of the west. At a recent farmers' meeting in Wisconsin, the subject of using salt as a dressing for wheat, was discussed at considerable length and although the discussion took a wide range, and upon some points there was more or less diversity of opinion, the following conclusions were unanimously agreed to:—"That salt has the property of hastening the maturity of all grain crops; that wheat on salted land will ripen six to ten days earlier than on unsalted land, all other conditions being equal. That it increases the yield from 25 to 50 per cent. That it stiffens the straw, and prevents rust and smut. That it checks, if it does not entirely prevent, the ravages of the chinch-bug; and that there is no danger of a man's pocket permitting him to put too much salt upon his land, as two barrels per acre will injure no grain crop. In answer to questions as to the best time and manner of sowing salt, as also the proper quantity to use, the following answers were given: The best time to sow salt is in the spring; and it ought to be the first thing done on either fall or spring plowing, as all the after-stirring of the land assists in its equal distribution through the soil. The best and easiest method of sowing salt, in the absence of a machine for that purpose, is to sow it from out of the rear end of a wagon—the sower using both hands, while the team is moving at a slow walk; in this way, thirty to forty acres can be sowed in one day. The quantity used may be from 150 to 300 pounds per acre; but the greater quantity is the better."

As before stated, the subject has been more or less discussed for more than a half century both in this country and Europe, and while a majority of the evidence has been in favor of the use of salt, some experimenters have derived no benefit from it. Some forty-five years ago, Mr. C. W. Johnson, one of the most intelligent agricultural writers in England, published a work in which he strongly recommended the use of salt as a manure, at the rate of from ten to twenty bushels to the acre, sown some two or three weeks before the seed is put into the ground. He asserted the benefits to be as follows: When used in small quantities, it promotes a putrefaction; it destroys weeds, grubs, &c.; it is a constituent or direct food; it stimulates the absorbent vessels; it prevents injury from sudden transitions of temperature and it keeps the soil moist.

In 1842 Mr. John C. Mather of Western New York, made some experiments in the use of salt as a manure which were reported in the agricultural papers of that period. He broke up six acres of sward land, intending to plant to corn, but when plowing it, he found the land to be infested with the wire-worm and black grub, two well known enemies to young corn. At the suggestion of an English laborer, after the ground was thoroughly harrowed, he sowed broadcast at the rate of five bushels of salt to the acre, leaving a strip of half an acre with no salt sown upon it, in order to fully test the value of the salt. The result was remarkable. On the half acre, the corn was mostly eaten up, and was replowed and planted to potatoes. The balance of the field was planted to both corn and potatoes and no trouble was experienced from the worms or grubs. On the potato field where the salt was sown, the vines were stouter and kept green much longer than on the part where no salt was used, and yielded a much better crop. The next season a good coat of manure was put upon the whole field, and all was planted to corn except one half acre of the salted land which was planted to potatoes and yielded 300 bushels. The season was very dry, but on the portion which was salted, nothing suffered from the drouth, while the crop on the unsalted land, was badly parched. As a whole the result was very satisfactory. The same party sowed salt upon grass land and the grass was greatly improved and the result highly satisfactory. Dr. Darwin in speaking of the use of salt as a fertilizer remarked, "that it is a stimulus which possesses no nourishment, but it may excite the vegetable absorbent vessels into greater action than usual, and in a certain quantity, increase their growth by taking up more nourishment in a given time, and performing their circulations and secretions with greater energy. In a greater quantity," remarks the same writer, "its stimulus may be so great as to act as an immediate poison on vegetables, and destroy the motions of the vessels by exhausting their irritability."

The reports of experimenters in times past, on the use of salt as a manure, have been as different as were the soils in which the trials were made, owing, in some measure, to causes which can never be foreseen or controlled, and on which agricultural experiments so generally depends. In sandy soils it has been found to exert an influence superior to the best manures. In Hindoostan and also in China, all the land bordering on the sea coast, is regularly treated by sea-water; and they depend solely on this management for the increase and goodness of their rice crops. We stated last week in our article on salt, that this article is manufactured quite extensively in Michigan, and a recent number of the *Michigan Homestead* says that a comparatively new industry has recently sprung up in the Saginaw Valley which is the collection, preparation and shipment of refuse salt as a fertilizer. The article has been tested by farmers in several parts of the State, and the results were so favorable that large orders have come in, and the business has settled down into a permanent industry, The proprietor can now turn out thirty tons of salt fertilizer, daily. The manufacture is simply the collection of refuse salt which gathers about the grainers which has heretofore been regarded as worthless. It contains no fine salt nor is any material added.

A careful analysis of the substance shows the following results: Common salt, 87.74; chloride of potassium, 2.49; sulphate of lime, 1.08; carbonate of lime and magnesia, .75; oxide of iron, .85; water, 6.38. The analysis was made by Prof. Kedzie of the Michigan Agricultural College who also prepared a paper upon the subject from which the following extract is made:

"Like every other really valuable special manure, salt has been over-praised and its use recommended without proper discrimination. Like plaster it has been by some persons recommended as a universal manure, capable of replacing all other manures, good for every crop, upon every kind of soil, and every season. But the reputation of salt has been injured by such indiscriminate praise, and its use has been restricted rather than extended thereby, because failures are long remembered, and more generally made known than successful experiments.

The fact that many crops contain a large amount of salt is a presumption that it is beneficial to such crops. Nature does not usually blunder in her operations, and some of our best results come from following her lead.

In the remarkable results that I have already quoted in your hearing, from the use of salt as manure in New York and in Canada, it was the refuse salt of the salt works that was used in nearly every instance. I trust the salt boilers of Saginaw Valley will turn their attention to manufacturing a cheap agricultural salt, by boiling down the brine directly from the pump, that the farmers of Michigan may have a chance to test its value as manure. The use of salt in this State has received but little attention, while plaster has come into almost universal use. Our climate, and much of our soil seem to be well adapted to the use of salt as manure. I hope to see a new departure both in the manufacture and use of salt in our State."

Seasonable Hints.

The experienced General never enters upon a campaign without previous preparation and a due attention to all the details of the work in hand; and the intelligent farmer cannot reasonably expect to succeed in the season's operations without laying out the work and getting everything in readiness before the season opens. March is a month of preparation, and the duties which it imposes upon the farmer are manifold and important. It is taken for granted that the work peculiar to the winter months has all been accomplished; the wood hauled and the marketing all done while the travelling was good. The fire wood should now be prepared for use, and after being allowed to dry for a little time in the sun, it should be put under cover. If piled up in tiers it should not be packed so closely as to prevent a free circulation of air.

Corn should be shelled and put away for summer use. Sleighs and sleds should be put away under cover and out of the way as soon as there is a reasonable assurance that they will not be wanted again this spring. Those who believe in pruning at this season, should attend to it early in the month. Posts should be mortticed, rails and stakes sharpened, and other fencing stuff should be made ready for use. Farming tools should be overhauled and all needed repairs attended to. A new coat of paint will much improve the appearance of farm wagons, carts, plows and other farm implements, and will also render them more durable. Harnesses should be oiled and mended. Seed for use the coming season should be secured, and great care should be exercised in its selection. Without good seed, good crops are impossible. Besides the selection of seed, of corn, wheat and potatoes, which is generally quite easily done, there are seeds to be selected for the garden, which requires more vigilance because they are not grown to any great extent in this State. But there are old and reliable dealers whose advertisements appear seasonably in our columns, and of such can purchases safely be made.

This is also the month for maple sugar making, and those who have the facilities, should make the most of them. Sugars are high and will be higher before the season is over, as there is a deficiency in all the sugar-producing districts and countries. There is no sugar that, to our taste, equals in flavor that produced from the sugar maple; and the syrup or "honey" when properly manufactured and pure is not excelled by any similar product. With the improved methods of manufacture, when the season is favorable, it pays as well as anything produced from the farm. Vermont leads all the States, both in the quantity and quality of its maple sugar product, and it has become one of the important industries of the State. Maine has natural facilities equally good, but they have never been improved. The sugar maple is indigenous to our soils and will flourish in stony places which are worthless for purposes of agriculture. A little labor expended in transplanting the rock maple to these—scarcely better than waste places—would be time and money well laid out. This is done to a great extent in Vermont, and it is astonishing how soon a sugar orchard produced in this way, will become productive.

Cattle and sheep will require special care at this season. This is properly called the "lying in" month for cows and ewes, and those who have the charge of these animals should exercise extreme vigilance to guard against mishap. Cows whose time for parturition has nearly arrived, should not be fastened by the neck to the stanchion during the night, but should be put into large box stalls or into pens where they can choose their own positions when lying down, or change them at will. They should also have plenty of air and light, and feed of hay and roots. Most of the cases of abortion among cows are due to the constrained and unnatural positions in which they are kept during the last few days before the time for parturition. Early lambs pay a fine profit, but they cannot be raised without care. Pregnant ewes should be kept well sheltered, and their pens should not be overcrowded. They should also have pure air and water, and a generous supply of roots with their hay. As the weather becomes milder, cattle and sheep are liable to lose their appetites, and care should be taken not to place too much hay before them at once. If the hay is dry and crumbly, a little weak brine sprinkled over it will improve it.

We trust our brother farmers will arrange for an increased acreage of cereals over last year's product. They did nobly last year, and came nearer raising their bread than they have for many years, but they should not rest satisfied until this important goal is reached. With all the almost unlimited resources of our great country, there is no danger of a surplus product. It has been clearly proved that at a price that will renumerate us for our labor and expense, we can control the markets of Europe, because we own our lands and have no exhorbitant landlords to rob us of the products of our toil. There are seven millions of soldiers in Europe who produce nothing and must be fed; and the indications are that there will be an increase rather than a diminution of this class of non-producers; and besides these and the hordes of others who do not labor, there are millions of army horses which must eat while they do not work, and the farmers feed them all. We need not fear competition with farmers so overburdened as those of European countries; but we should strive to learn the true principles of our profession as they have learned them, and learn to carry on our business as economically and as well. This would insure us success beyond our highest hopes.

Corn Raising in Maine.

Last winter the proprietors of the Lewiston *Journal* offered a prize of fifty dollars to the person who would grow the best acre of corn in Maine during the season of 1879. The report of the Awarding Committee has been upon our table for some time, but a continual pressure upon our columns has prevented us from noticing it before. The successful competitor was Mr. A. G. Thurlow, of Poland, who planted one acre and twenty-five and one fourth square rods, and raised at the rate of one hundred and one bushels and forty-six pounds to the acre. This is probably as good a full acre of corn as was ever raised in the State, though Mr. B. F. Maxim, of Wayne, came nearly up to it last season. From one and one-half acres he reports to us that he raised one hundred and fifty bushels of shelled corn of the early Compton variety. Mr. M. planted his rows the same distance apart as the hills, and cultivated both ways several times, but did not use the hoe. Mr. Maxim was not a competitor for the Lewiston *Journal* prize.

The Awarding Committee selected by the proprietors of the *Journal* were Z. A. Gilbert, J. B. Ham and J. R. Pulsifer. Thirty-two persons entered their names as competitors but only six made returns, viz.: Wm. F. Berry, Canton; Oliver E. Blood, West Camden; Geo. E. Dow, Lewiston; Otis Meader, Albion; James B. Reed, Bowdoinham, and A. G. Thurlow, Poland. Below are given the statements of these several competitors and also that of Wm. E. Emerson who entered for the prize:

A. G. THURLOW—The soil was fine, hard wood land in very good condition. Potatoes were raised on it in 1878 with an application of ten ox loads of manure in the hill. In the spring of 1879 ten ox loads of green manure were spread on and plowed in, and then ten ox loads of old manure cultivated in. The rows were laid out three and one-half feet apart, and the hills placed twenty inches apart in the rows. Five hundred pounds of Bradley's XL Superphosphate was applied in the hills, and the corp of the eight-rowed Allen kind, planted June 2d, to 5th, and harvested Oct. 10, to 20th.

OLIVER E. BLOOD—The soil was a rocky loam, in good condition, and produced a crop of corn in 1878, with an application of six cords of manure in the hill. The corn of 1879 was planted May 23 and 24th, and ten cords of manure, consisting of seven and one-half of hog and two and one-half of old barn manure, were applied in the hill, and two barrels of Bradley's Superphosphate applied around the hill. The ground was plowed, harrowed, and hoed twice and kept clear of weeds and suckers. The kind of corn was the Compton and was planted in rows three feet, eight inches apart, and the hills were two feet apart. The corn was ripe Oct. 1st and harvested Nov. 1st.

W. F. BERRY—The soil was a deep yellow loam in grass the preceeding year. The land was broken up in the fall of 1878, four cords of barn manure applied and cultivated in. In the spring of 1878 spread on four cords more of barn manure and three cords of hog or sheep manure with which was mixed two hundred and ten pounds of plaster. Applied in the hills at the time of planting, one hundred and fifty pounds of Bradley's Superphosphate and two hundred pounds of plaster. The land was cultivated June 18th and hoed June 24th and 25th. June 30th 80 pounds of Bradley's Superphosphate and one hundred and sixty five pounds of plaster were applied to the hills. June 20th nineteen bushels of ashes were applied. The corn was hoed July 14th and wed Aug. 16. The corn was planted May 27th and 28th in rows three feet apart and hills two and one-half feet apart. The corn ripened Sept. 23rd and was harvested Oct. 23rd. The kind of corn raised was the Dutton.

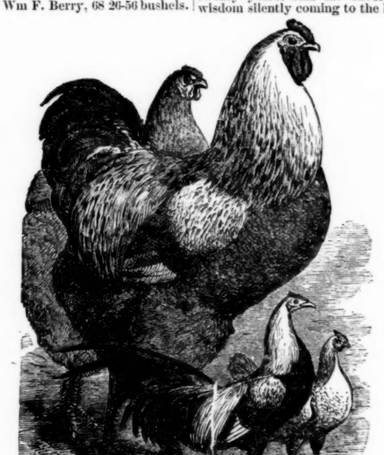
GEO. W. DOW—The soil was a sandy loam, in fair condition, from which hay was cut the preceeding year, without any dressing applied. The corn was planted May 12th to 15th. About eight cords of compost were spread on and applied in the hill. The ground was broken up in November, 1878, and in the following spring cross cultivated and harrowed before planting. The rows were three and one-half feet apart, and the hill one to one and one-half feet apart. The kind of corn used was the Compton, mixed with the common eight and ten rowed. The corn was ripening from Sept. 10 to date of harvesting, Oct. 7th and 9th.

OTIS MEADER—The soil was high, rocky loom, in grass in 1878. The land was broken up May 26th, and seven cords of green stable manure was spread on the furrows. The corn was planted May 30th in rills three and one-half feet apart and six inches apart in the drill. Bradley's Superphosphate was used in the drills. The corn was cultivated twice and hoed once, and harvested Oct. 12. The kind of corn was the Compton. The yield of corn was much lighter than it would have been because it was greatly injured twice by high winds so that nearly half of the stalks had no corn on them, and the other stalks were so nearly broken that the ears were smaller than they would have been.

JAMES B. READ—The soil was a gravelly loam, in grass in 1878, receiving no manure, and broken up in the fall, and fifteen cart loads of green manure spread on. In the spring of 1879 fifteen more cart loads of green mauure were spread on, and worked in with a Randall harrow. The land was marked out into rows three and one half feet apart, and five hundred pounds of Bradley's Superphosphate applied in the drills and corn planted May 21st in hills one ane one-half feet apart. The land was kept clear mainly with cultivator and small harrow. The kind of corn was Compton and eight-rowed, half of each. It was ripe and harvested Oct. 10th and 16th.

WM. E. EMERSON—I have not complied with all the terms for the premium on corn that you offered, but, nevertheless, I will make my report. The frost cut down about one-eighth of it twice and I planted it the third time. The drouth in August hurt it considerably, and I began to think I should not stand much of a sight for the premium so I neglected to get a land surveyor, there being none less than ten miles distant. The corn was planted in drills and it deceived me. When I harvested it, it yielded one-third more than I thought it would. Before harvest we measured one square rod as near as we could an average growth, kept it by itself until Jan. 6th, when we shelled, measured and weighed it, and have good evidence of it. The one acre of land was in corn in 1878 and was ploughed in the fall of 1878. In the spring of 1879 I hauled on twenty-one loads of manure from the barn-cellar and ploughed it in about six inches deep, then I hauled on nineteen loads of barnyard and compost manure and spread it on and harrowed the ground thoroughly, then I marked the rows with chains two feet apart, then I put one large spoonful of Bradley's Superphosphate in each hill, the hills being nine inches apart and one kernel in each hill. The soil is sandy loam. From one square rod, supposed to be an average rod, I harvested two bushels of ears when husked, and Jan. 6th, I shelled from it twenty-eight quarts of corn weighing just fifty pounds, the cobs weighed nine pounds; the corn was eight-rowed Canada improved.

The yield of corn by the different competitors are as follows: A. G. Thurlow, 101 46-56 bushels; Geo. W. Dow, 55 10-56 bushels; Otis Meader, 42 bushels; Oliver E. Blood, 91 17-56 bushels; James B. Reed, 75 bushels; Wm F. Berry, 68 26-56 bushels.



DARK BRAHMAS AND DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.

In view of the fact that the season was not favorable to the growth and ripening of corn, the average crop being much below that of the five previous years, even the lowest reported yield must be regarded as fair, and the average as remarkably good. Such trials are of great importance to the farmers of Maine, demonstrating as they do the capabilities of our soil and climate under favorable circumstances for the production of this important cereal. The brief reports of the several competitors will be read with much interest, and will be found to contain much that is instructive condensed into a brief space.

Notes.

We would call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of Hussey's steel plow, and horse-hoe and cultivator, combined, which appears in our advertising columns. Hussey's plows have a deservedly high reputation wherever they have been used, and the combination horse-hoe and cultivator performs its work in a highly satisfactory manner. The implement is furnished with five reversible steel points, and two furrow wings, the latter made of solid steel and adjustable to any desired height or width, so that any shaped hill suited to the growth can be obtained. Several parties in China, in Kennebec county, who have used this implement, pronounce it the best of all hoeing implements they have ever seen.

Our readers will find in this number the advertisement of Everett & Small's La Dow jointed and pulverizing harrow, which has been in use for several years, and been satisfactorily tested by thousands of farmers. There is no implement of the kind that does its work better.

We favorably noticed in a recent issue, the advance sheets of a new agricultural work entitled "Farming For Profit. A Hand-Book for the American Farmer." By John C. Reed. The finished volume is now before us and more than answers our expectations. The work is finely written and embraces an intelligent and practical discussion of almost every topic connected with farming and belonging to the farm. It must be of great value to those engaged in agriculture and horticulture, and we hope it may have an extensive circulation. It is an attractive book, the type large and clear, and the binding not only substantial, but pretty. The work is embellished with numerous engravings.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Can we Grow Peaches in Maine?

It was surely news to us to hear through the MAINE FARMER of Oct. 11th, the last year, from Mr. D. Roberts, Jr., of Lyman, York county, that his neighbor, Henry Gordon, had raised and ripened a large quantity of nice peaches; 200 bushels or more from 170 trees just come into bearing. Mr. Roberts did a good thing for the people, the hundred thousand people who own houes in Maine; and you, Mr. Editor, did an excellent thing in making a pilgrimage to Lyman, and reporting the whole pleasant story of Mr. Gordon's success, in your issue of Nov. 15th, next following, to the very numerous assembly who gather weekly around the FARMER to learn the true status of this mundane sphere. The persistent energy and strong common sense of Mr. Gordon deserves a rich reward, and we hope that thousands, instead of hundreds, will flow into his treasury from this time forth; a solid return for so much patent endeavor. Fifty years ago—a small boy—we planted our first peach stone from a fine large fruit which fell to our share out of the division of a dozen, direct from Boston. For two years it made a famous growth, surviving the second winter perfectly, and started on the third summer, a "beauty of a tree, "but alas! a wicked cat suddenly selected its trunk for a hone. We could not stop its gum, our tree was gone. A meditative old uncle suggested to drive a cedar stake near the next one, and "don't you peel it, boy," still rings in our ears. It was a miserable satisfaction, we know, but the tree out-lived the cat.

Again we tried two of them. One was headed down to five buds the second spring, and grew with four stems, nearly from the ground. The other had a straight trunk three feet long. Both went through the third summer, beautiful trees, and showed many flower buds. A famous snow drift covered both in February, following, and my four-pronged tree was quartered at the ground and finished. The other swelled up its buds and stood still; an industrious borer had circumnavigated the entire tree an inch below the ground, and it was also finished. We then bought budded trees from Prince of Flushing; the Early Nutmeg, York Anne, Crawford's "Malacatune," Yellow Parsnip, and many others; not a tree among the whole but "went up" with the Yellows before they bore one solitary peach. Tired of the nursery trees, emfeebled by budding either with poisoned germs or on poisoned stocks, we went back to the stones again. Finding a few pips in our door yard we transplanted them against a trellis built on the south-east side of a fence enclosing the barn manure heap, to fan-train them as directed by Downing. We quiddled with these trees four years, their growth was enormous, they set a little fruit the fourth year, but dropped every one when of the size of a nutmeg; determined to grow till the gum fairly poured out of them through the many knife cuts, until fairly disgusted we cut them down as finality, and abandoned the hunt after twenty years trial to those who have more sense than we could muster, for peach culture. Looking back these twenty years, with the silver threads of wisdom silently coming to the harvest, one by one, we conclude that it was that strong manure heap back of the fence that spoilt our last attempt; beside, wife says, that we planted the stones of the dark red, small, late blood peach, fit only for preserving, and that they never did ripen anywhere to her knowledge. We had always bought them late in the season for that purpose, and they are elegant. With peach trees we have been thoroughly sold, and never yet tasted one fruit of our own raising.

If our experience is of any warning value to your readers, or will instruct or amuse them, then we are paid, all the way from the cat to the preserves. This knowledge is not to be had from those who never got into a trap, but from those who never got out of them. But we will try again and begin by letting nursery trees entirely alone. Select the earliest ripening good fruit, from good trees, with yellow flesh and small stone, free stone rather than cling stone, having them early enough to be sure they are early, raised if possible, north of the latitude of New York certainly, and then, when up, pruning with a penknife, or by rubbing off buds, into the shape required; then grow with short bodies, and shorten in all the annual growth, after the second or third year, one-third. Cole, Kenrich, Fessenden, Manning and Downing, all give excellent advice in peach growing. Mr. Gordon's peach orchard is in York county, lat. 43°30', long. 70°35', on the north-east slope of a high, rocky, gravelly ridge, 300 feet above tide water. Mr. Joseph Stimpson, toll gatherer on our long bridge, has raised a perfect and beautiful tree from chance seed near the railroad. Stout and rugged, it has never lost one inch of its growth these four years. It grows on a wharf in front of his house which faces S. S. W., two feet above the tide water, and 30 feet distant from it only. It stands upon the brick, lime and soot rubbish of an old building now torn down, in one foot of soil only; very rich, however, from the wash of the street above. It stands 15 feet 3 inches high, head formed oblong, 14 feet east and west, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet north and south, trunk girths $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 8 inches above the ground; four years old last season and bore 55 splendid large peaches, red and yellow skin, free stone; full of fruit buds now. It is perfectly sheltered from month-east, north and north-west winds; fully exposed to south-easters. It is a very hardy and beautiful tree, and, but for the necessity of pruning the north and south sides of it, would have grown in perfect symmetry. The fruit was tempting last fall, but Mr. Stimpson says, "not one was missing at the harvest, Oct. 1st." The seeds were all saved and will be planted—two of the pits falling to our share. JUNIOR.

Wiscasset.

For the Maine Farmer.

Bee Items.

Bees, to be carried through the winter cheaply, safely, and in good health, must be kept in perfect repose as long as possible. Now this applies with equal force to whatever method is practiced in wintering. The more quiet they can be kept, the more the hives are shielded from the sun's rays, if left out of doors through the winter, or the more the light is excluded from the apartment where they are kept within doors, and the less they are allowed to feel the approach of spring, the less honey will they consume, and as a consequence the better will they be able to bear confinement. But where bees are allowed to remain upon their summer stands through the winter, it is not always practicable to shield them so that they will not be disposed to leave their hive on mild days. When they become uneasy it is well to let them fly, and give them an opportunity to discharge their feces. Then screen the hive again and keep them in repose as long as possible.

When bees are allowed to fly at this season of the year, many will be lost by becoming snow blind and falling upon the snow, become chilled and die if precaution is not taken to prevent it by scattering straw liberally for a considerable distance in front of the hives. By this means the greater proportion of those falling will be saved that would otherwise be lost.

Where bees are wintered in a dark chamber or in the cellar, they should be disturbed as little as possible as spring approaches, and all light be excluded at such times if it has not been done before. Bees put in the cellar the middle of December and given a good amount of outside air, but not allowing the temperature to fall below 35 degrees, and from that up to 42 degrees, even if the apartment is left sufficiently light to enter without a lamp in the day time will remain quiet to the last of February if the hives are properly ventilated. I used to raise the hives a half inch or more from the bottom board, and removing the caps from the hives give more ventilation at the top. I think that practice wrong as it would seem that ventilation that allows a current of air to pass through the hive injurious in several ways. One important requisite is to place the hives in the cellar at a time before the frost has accumulated in any part of the hive to melt and run down upon the bottom board, as such moisture, with the accumulation of dead bees and coumb clippings render mold which is liable to spread among the combs and cause not a little trouble, especially is that the case when the cellar is a damp one. Under such circumstances bees are liable to suffer from disentery. It is far better to take precaution to keep bees quiet till placed in their summer stands for good, than to bring them out for a "fly" and return them again, as when they have once flown they commence brooding if replaced in the same quarters, and it is then difficult to keep them in repose, their instincts inclining them to roam abroad when they have a brood to nurse.

REMOVING BEES. If stocks are to be removed to a new location in the spring it is better to do it before they fly, for if changed afterwards many will return to the place where they first issued, and failing to return large numbers will be lost. But if they are to be removed to a distance it is better to defer it till they have had an opportunity to discharge their faeces.

FEEDING STOCKS THAT ARE SHORT OF HONEY. It has been ascertained that a few pounds of sugar candy will preserve a colony from starvation. Where movable comb hives are used it may be placed upon the top of the frames just below the honey board, or what is better remove the honey board and cover with a "quilt" or cloth. A few sticks might be thrust between the frame amongst the bees. If the colonies to be fed are in the old-fashioned box hive, the hive may be turned bottom up in cellar and lay the candy on the combs. From two to four pounds, according to the condition of the colony, will effectually protect the bees from the perils of starvation.

Bees often die in winter, when wintered out of doors, with an abundance of food in their hive. This arises from their becoming stiffened, and the severe cold weather continuing so long that they cannot change their position to feed. Bees will stand any weather for three or four days, if they can have a chance to move about and take in a supply of food; but when we have intense cold weither for two and three weeks at a time, then look out for your bees. This is more particularly the case with the weaker swarms. Strong colonies of bees will winter safely almost anywhere. It is the weak swarms that demand our especial care.

A.

For the Maine Farmer.

My Father's Ancient Orchard.

It was planted sometime after the year 1730, but just when, I do not now recollect, if I ever knew. The trees had attained their full growth and size in the days of my boyhood; but in time they began to perish, and they have now all disappeared. Like their owners they have all gone. They were planted on what is now known as "Cushman's Neck," on the western side of the Sheepscot river and in the south part of Wiscasset. During the Indian war, Mr. Hooper, who had settled at Wiscasset Point, for greater safety, moved on to the northern part of this Neck, where he lived for a time, cultivated the soil, planted two apple trees which had attained their full growth and were in bearing condition at my earliest recollection. I am now past 70, but on account of the scarcity of water, he moved on to the southern end of this Neck, near where was afterwards my father's dwelling, and remained for a number of years. Finally he moved up country and the farm passed into the hands of others. My father come on to the place about the year 1796 and married Mrs. Hannah Nutter, who resided there, and reared their family and lived and died there. There were seven of these original trees and a pear tree, making eight in all, and they all attained a magnitude and size that would almost frighten people to look at them in these days. My father had set out, in addition to the seven apple trees, about fifteen others, and though these grew and flourished well and were good bearers, they never attained the size and magnitude of the first trees that were planted there; and what was the reason? The soil was rich where they were planted, they had good care taken of them and were well protected, but as respects size they were almost dwarfs in comparison to the first ones planted. There was one, a sweet apple tree, that was at least two and a half feet through at the butt, four or five feet from the ground it divided itself into branches almost as large as mill logs, and then spread itself like a modern elm or willow which has room enough to grow in. I think it was the largest apple tree I ever saw—reaching the highest, and its branches and foliage covered quite a large plat of ground. The fruit on this tree was excellent, large, sweet, delicious to the taste, and would keep well for winter. About one rod and a half south, and partly covered by this tree, was another which we used to call the Langdon apple. The tree itself was about twenty inches through at the butt, less branching than the sweet apple tree, but grew nearly as tall, but with fruit not as abundant nor so agreeable to the taste as the other. To the east of this stood what we used to call the Winter apple tree. It was prolific in bearing, its fruit was somewhat juicy, but rather small, and in winter was received with an excellent relish. It was an apple that we prized highly. To the east of this sweet apple tree, some five or six rods, stood another tree which we used to call the Tansy apple tree, from the fact that the herb tansy grew in great abundance about its roots. The tree itself was nearly two feet through at the butt, grew straight about fourteen feet, till you come to the branches, which, like an umbrella, spread themselves wide, but never like the other trees, grew tall; the apples on this tree about the size of large greening's, and without exception, they were the most delicious fruit I ever saw. We raised two or three other trees from the seed of the apple which this tree produced; but no such apples for deliciousness, grew on the young trees, as did upon the old one. What the reason was I cannot tell, but the fact I state, which, like a great many other facts, may be stated without giving the reasons for them. There was one peculiarity about this tree which is worthy of being noted. The bark on the butt of this tree from the roots to the branches, was as smooth as that on a tree of five or seven years growth; while that on the branches was rough like other trees. The reason was said to be this When the tree was young, through accident, I believe, it lost a part of its bark in the spring of the year, and to make an even thing of it, the owner stripped off all the bark and let the sliver form a new bark, which it did, and grew rapidly and healthy, but with a smoothness unlike any other of the trees and which continued as long as it lasted. It died at a good old age. Northerly from this at a distance of six or eight rods, stood two other apple trees, one of which we called the Upper apple, and the other the Water core, from the fact, that the outside was dry and unpalatable, the core was unusually juicy, but it was an apple that we never valued either for cooking or eating purposes; but the hogs and cattle would relish the fruit of this tree. The Upper apple tree was prolific in its bearing, and we boys used to show the estimation in which we held this fruit by the manner in which we used to receive and crunch it. Boys generally know where the good fruit is, and just about what standing each tree has in the orchard; don't they? We used to, and after the line gale our pockets would be filled and stomachs too, with the fruit that had fallen. We enjoyed it; and do you wonder we loved the tree? To the west of these trees stood a pear tree forty or fifty feet high, the only one on the place, whose pears were small, hard and unfit for use, till winter, when they become as palatable, and were as valuable as those which now ripen early. And to the south of our house was another apple tree which we used to call the Shop apple, because it stood hard by father's workshop. This apple was hard, unsavory and unpalatable till the last of February and the first of March, when it became soft and rich and useful in the family. All our fruit, whether eatable in autumn or not, became useful at some season of the year. The poorest of the fruit went to the hogs and the cattle; while the fairest of it was saved for family use, and that which we did not relish in the fall of the year, in the spring would be good either for cooking or eating purposes. Now the reason why those trees grew so large was, they were planted in virgin soil, were well protected from the cold winds by the forests around, and were not subject to the caterpillars, borers, and the thousand other things which serve to destroy our trees in these days, and which compel us to hate instead of loving these enemies, and also to fight manfully till we die.

Bath. D. Q. CUSHMAN.

For the Maine Farmer.

Notes and Queries.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. An abstract of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, for the month of Febuary, 1880.

Lat. 44° 54' 2" N. Lon. 68° 40' 11" W. Altitude above the sea, 134 feet.

Mean temperature,	22.30
Maximum "	49.5
Minimum "	15.1
Mean of warmest day, (29th.)	43.0
Mean of coldest day, (2d.)	—4.4
Mean per centage of cloudiness,	.47
Am't of rain or melted snow in gauge,	2.83in.
Am't of snow,	16.50in.

Directions and force of winds:—N. W. & W., .36; S. W. & S., .38; S. E. & E., .8; N. E. & N. 18.

Mean height of barometer in inches,	29.948
Maximum " " "	30.510
Minimum, " " "	29.211
Mean force of vapor sufficient to sustain a column of mercury in height,	.113in.
Mean humidity of the atmosphere,	.80

I have always liked Carissa Potter ever since I became acquainted with her through the FARMER. I think she is a good woman, and I want her to have "good bread." I think if she will see to it, and have the wheat harvested from seven to ten days earlier than she has been accustomed to do, with all other conditions favorable, she will get "good bread." Wheat cut immediately after it is out of the milk, will stand considerable abuse in grinding and cooking without destroying all of its good qualities; but with wheat fully ripe, in order to get "good bread," the flour must be taken out of another barrel. L. L. LUCAS.

SALE OF SHORTHORNS. L. A. Dow of Waterville, has sold the following animals: To Wm. H. Haynes, Smithfield, cow, Cora 8th. To W. A. Getchell, Benton, cow, Tube Rose 2d. To Martin Whitten, bull, Red Knight, got by Nicatou, 27,333; dam, Victorine 2d, by Kennebec Lad, 8,450; g dam, Victorine, by imported Prince Leopold, 6,057; g. g. dam, imported, Vitoria, by Royal Prince, 20,743. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that he has more for sale.

For the past two months I have been feeding to my milch cows a half bushel of beet pulp from the beet sugar manufactory of Portland, and find that they thrive well on this food with an increased flow of milk. I sprinkle a large spoonful of salt with each feed, and find if I set a pailful of wheat bran and another with pulp before them at the same time, they will eat the pulp first. All my neighbors who have used the pulp speak in high terms of it as a feed for stock, and say it is the most economical food they feed to their cattle, sheep or poultry. I think I shall sell my sugar beets to the company another year at five dollars per ton if they will return the pulp at a dollar and fifty cents per ton—the price it cost me at our railroad depot this year. By feeding pulp I find I make a good saving of hay. M.

Brunswick.

NOTES FROM WALDO. Not much snow and very little frost in the ground. Stock is looking well, and if the weather continues warm, the hay now will hold out. Time for early lambs. I have a sheep that has dropped six lambs inside of one year. She is better than a Government bond. Hope what Clarissa Potter says will not interfere with sowing wheat this spring; think her Simon sows rye instead of wheat. We have no such bread in this vicinity as she describes. I have seen some of my neighbors' bread and can say its as white as any boughten flour I ever saw. Will some reader of the FARMER inform me (by card) who has the Oxford Down Sheep for sale? Quite an excitement in mining in this vicinity, which will give the farmers a better chance to live. Sow the extra acre of wheat. A. S.

North Searsport.

INFORMATION WANTED. Will some brother farmer please inform me through the columns of the FARMER, the best way to prepare "hen manure" for a fertilizer; also what crops it is best to use it with? I have about one hundred bushels to use this

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, March 13, 1880.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00, IN ADVANCE; OR, $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post-office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage Free to all Subscribers.

Special Notice.

The publishers of this paper are desirous of completing their set of the volumes of the FARMER from its first publication to the present time and they need volumes 10, 11 and 12, to give them the full complement. If any of our readers have all, or either of these volumes, or have knowledge as to who does possess them, they will confer a favor upon the publishers by communicating with them.

Collectors' Notices.

Mr. C. S. AYER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Knox county during March.

MR. J. P. CLARK will call upon our subscribers in Waldo county during March.

MR. A. H. TABER, son of the late S. N. Taber, will call upon our subscribers in East Kennebec, during March.

A War of Extermination.

Alexander, the Emperor of Russia has recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of His accession to the throne. Victoria has ruled her United Kingdom forty-two years, the Emperor of Austria his, thirty-one, and the King of the Netherlands thirty years, and in length of reign compared with the other imperial rulers of Europe, the Czar of Russia ranks fourth. Alexander ascended the throne at the age of thirty-seven years, the successor of his father, Nicholas. There have been in all twenty-four imperial rulers of Russia embracing a period of four hundred and eighteen years, with an average reign of seventeen and one-half years.

For a Czar, his administration has been marked with many grand epochs. He began with emancipating the nation from the military routine which permeated every branch of the administration. He reorganized the army, dissolved the greater part of the military colonies, freed public instruction from military discipline and placed professors, or tutors, men especially fitted for the positions, at the head of the educational establishments, instead of discharged officers. He prohibited espionage, advanced young men in the different branches of the public service, gave a new impulse to industry and trade, annulled the impediments which prevented Russians from visiting foreign lands, granted a general amnesty for political offenders, inaugurated a grand system of internal communication, which is covering his vast empire with a network of railways and crowned his grand acts by emancipating twenty millions of serfs, endowing them with the rights of citizenship in their communes which enabled them to become landed proprietors.

No monarch ever did so grand and wise an act, yet in spite of all his great concessions and liberal rule for a monarch, he was compelled to virtually celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ascension to the throne, a prisoner in his own palace with a military dictator, Gen. Melikoff, appointed by himself, governing Russia. The concessions that have been granted his subjects under his reign, have qualified his people for and made them thirst after a republican form of government. When Alexander emancipated the serfs, he quieted the serf owners by telling them if there was to be revolution it had better begin at the summit than at the bottom of society. So think a vast majority of his subjects to-day. They have been given a taste of free government, they desire to enter into its full enjoyment.

The frequent rejection of the demand for representative government has only served to increase and stimulate the desire for it. France is to-day a firmly established Republic. England enjoys a free representative government. Russia will have one "peaceably if she can, forcibly if she must." The reforms which the Czar inaugurated opened up a new life to his people; popular education and a free press made the people forsake their old mode of life, and there was to be no stopping of a reform thus commenced, until a thorough reconstruction took place. The Czar saw all this but unwisely believed he could stop the ball of progress he had himself set in motion. And for the past fifteen years his administration has been a pitiable reign of vacillation, halting between the old and the new, without the strength to go back fully to the old methods of despotism and without the courage to follow the logical and inevitable course of the wise commencement of his reign into the land of a free government, toward which the face of his nation had by him been turned.

He finds himself now confronted with a powerful secret organization extending into every part of his large kingdom called Nihilists, consisting of those who seeking revenge for wrongs done to kindred and friends believe in assassination, but joined by a vast majority of his subjects, as the only means of obtaining a representative and free government. The Czar refuses to make the necessary concessions demanded by his people and has announced his determination to exterminate the Nihilists. Instead of exterminating the Nihilists the Nihilists appear far more likely to exterminate him. There can be no retreat for them; their persistent and utterly fearless action will not permit them to take any step backward.

The only escape for the Czar is to make the necessary concessions and give Russia a Constitutional government. He can save his life and secure his throne, only by exercising less individual power and bestowing more upon the representatives of the people in a parliamentary assembly. Through what scenes of violence, assassination and bloodshed Russia may walk it would be idle to prophecy, but in all contests between absolutism and the people there can be but one result; it is always absolutism that dies. Russia will sooner or later stand side by side with England and France and all three of the great Empires will become at no distant day Republics standing with America for individual freedom.

A NUMBER of the personal and political friends of Mr. E. F. Pillsbury met at his residence in this city, on Monday evening, for the purpose of bidding him farewell, on the eve of his departure to his new home in Boston. In behalf of those assembled, Mr. Wm. R. Smith, in a very pleasing speech, presented Mr. Pillsbury and family with an elegant tea service, and Mr. Pillsbury with a beautiful gold-headed cane. A silver water pitcher and goblet was also presented to Mr. Pillsbury in the name of the employes of the Maine *Standard*. Mr. Pillsbury and family left for their new residence on Tuesday.

Mr. W. M. HAYCOCK, Postmaster of Calais, is our agent for Calais and vicinity. All payments made to him will receive due credit by us.

A Model Safe.

The officers of the Augusta Savings Bank have always employed every modern improvement to protect the property intrusted to their care from the danger of either the ravages of fire or the cunning ingenuity of professional bank robbers. After the bank had increased in importance so that it began to rank as among the first of the savings institutions of the State, the officers, fitted up the street floor of their building on Water street as affording additional accommodations for business and greater protection. A vault was constructed, with every modern improvement, which was absolutely fire proof. Steel chests were placed in this vault which at the time of their purchase were the best that were manufactured. But time makes wonderful improvements and the desire for gain, even unlawful gain, is so great, that the wisdom and ingenuity and cunning of man is constantly employed to devise some plan to overcome the guards thrown around the protection of personal property.

The officers of this institution, which has grown to rank as the third bank in Maine in amount of deposits, and which has now over three millions of dollars of trust funds to care for, believed that it was the part of business discretion and prudence to employ every modern improvement and appliance in providing absolute burglar proof safes, in which to deposit the valuables of the bank. They believed the safes they had were burglar proof, but they did not have some of the more recent improvements. A contract was therefore made with Mr. George L. Damon of Boston, to build for this bank a steel chest which should be the most improved and perfect burglar proof chest that could be constructed. The safe has been built, and this week placed in position in the vault of the bank. The exterior dimensions of it are 60 inches high, 45 inches wide, 28 inches deep. The body of the safe is built as follows; layers of angle iron hoops and panels sheets, and of iron, and welded steel and iron, making four inches of solid metal. The outside door is built in same manner but with a total thickness of five inches solid metal. There is an inside door built in same manner of two and one fourth inches solid metal. In the construction of the safe the layers of iron and the layers of welded steel and iron were nicely bent square in corners, and the rivets securing the two are six inches apart. Each layer of welded steel and iron is made secure to the layer of iron next inside and the layer of iron next outside, by screws, six inches apart, which pass from and through said layer of iron inside, outwardly and tapped into the next outer layer.

The bolt work on the doors is of the most approved and workmanlike style. The outer door has 12 bolts, all working from center of door, and each measuring one and five-eights of an inch in diameter. All the bolt bars and fastenings of the door are secured and held in place by twisted welded iron and steel conical bolts, built into the several layers of the door.

The material used is of the best quality and the steel is made true on edge so that it lays and fits close and the sections are so laid that they cross each other at right angles. In the construction of the doors and their joints the most workmanlike care was exercised; they are double top-grooved and grooved all around and the steps and tongues and grooves are planed perfectly true so that they fit each to the other in all points in such a tight manner that it is impossible to introduce any explosive substance; they become when closed perfectly air tight. The outside door is hung with a patent hinge which admits the door working in and out of the tongue and grooves. During the construction of the safe the work and stock used, was open to the inspection of the officers of the bank; all the steel used was hardened and is impervious to drill, and everything used in the construction of the chest was carefully tested before being used.

On the outer door is an improved time lock with double chronometer watches which act independently, and it has in addition an improved attachment, which in case both watches should stop, will permit the opening of the safe, by working a spiral the number of hours left unrun by either watch. For instance, if the watches are set for sixteen hours and one should stop after running three hours, and the other after running six hours, the safe can be opened by means of this attachment, after working it ten hours, the number of hours remaining from the time the last watch stopped. The attachment will probably never have to be used, but it covers every possible contingency. The inner door has in addition an improved combination lock, which is in itself burglar proof. When valuables are placed in this chest and locked up for the night, it is not possible for burglars, no matter how skilled in workmanship, to gain access to them, nor can the officers of the bank themselves unlock it, until the expiration of the time for which the watches were set. This safe weighs thirteen thousand pounds and cost two thousand dollars. The depositors of the Augusta Savings Bank can rest assured that their interests are carefully guarded; their deposits are safely invested in securities, which are easily convertible, and which pay good interest, and they will be securely kept from destruction by fire, or loss by thieves.

THE ELECTION IN AUGUSTA on Monday for municipal officers was a very quiet contest. There were three candidates in the field. The Republicans supported Mr. P. O. Vickery; the Democrats voted for Mr. D. W. Pillsbury, nominated as a Citizens Candidate, and the Greenbackers voted for their candidate, Mr. Wm. E. Lowell. We give the vote in detail.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

	Vickery.	Pillsbury.	Lowell.
Ward 1,	259	125	17
" 2,	186	95	5
" 3,	208	144	5
" 4,	97	46	—
" 5,	142	53	21
" 6,	137	31	12
" 7,	84	—	30
	1113	499	90

Scattering, 5.

Mr. Vickery's plurality, 618.

Mr. Vickery's majority, 521.

The following Aldermen, all Republicans, were elected. Ward 1. Alden W. Philbrook; ward 2. Daniel Whitehouse; ward 3, Rolen C. Irish; ward 4. Abner Coombs; ward 5, Wilson B. Leighton; ward 6, Daniel A. Cony; ward 7. James W. North, Jr.

CITY ELECTIONS MONDAY. The Republicans carried Bangor on Monday, re-electing Mayor Brown by 955 majority. The Democrats made no nomination, but a citizens' candidate and an independent temperance candidate were run. The Republicans elected 4 of the 7 aldermen and 15 of the 21 Councilmen. In Biddeford the Democrats refused to vote and the Republican candidate received 1,100 out of 1,500 votes. The Republicans also carried Belfast by a majority of 157.

ON Tuesday evening a house and barn owned by Mr. Wm. Fifield, situated about a mile and a half from Water street, on Western Avenue, was destroyed by fire. The house was occupied by a Mrs. Ramsdell. Loss $4000; insured for $2000 in the Ætna.

THE Maine Central Railroad Company are preparing to lay another track from the Waterville Depot to the iron bridge across the Kennebec river, between Waterville and Fairfield, and thus avoid the use of a switch at that point.

State House News.

The bribery investigation was concluded last week. Mr. Wallace R. White testified in the most positive and emphatic manner that he never paid either Mr. Swan or Harriman any money in any way, shape or manner, or offered them any. He admitted having interviews with them and meeting them at the Court House and urging them to obey the decision of the Court and procuring from them a letter declining to further act with the fusionists and their resignations as members of the House. A large number of witnesses were examined with a view of contradicting portions of Swan's and Harriman's testimony and corroborating White. Mr. Hale's committee is still at work. It has examined the return of the town of Berwick. The Governor and Council decided that where the whole number of ballots did not agree with the whole number of votes it was a fatal defect. In the Berwick return the whole number of ballots given by the Clerk was 561. In fact, the whole number of votes was but 531, and attention had previously been called to this. The return was figured up carefully and this fact was found—the figure 6 has been changed to 3 by erasing 6 and inserting 3. The return was identified by J. W. Wakefield of Bath, who had seen it before, and testified positively that it was the return.

Fairfield was taken up. This town gave a Republican majority, but the Council decided there were two returns, and the town was thrown out. The Selectmen of the town and the Town Clerk and Major Channing of Gov. Smith's staff were before the committee. Two sets of returns were produced and identified by the town officers as made by them under the following circumstances: The Selectmen and Town Clerk testified that on election day they sealed up the returns and sent them to the office of the Secretary of State. Shortly afterward it occurred to them that they had made a mistake in counting by not giving the Fusion candidates all the votes they had received, and, as they had preserved all the ballots, a new count was made, and it was found that 25 more votes should be added to the Fusion candidates for county officers. Senators and Representatives; S. S. Brown of the Governor's Council, who lives in Fairfield, suggested that a second set of returns be made out and forwarded to the Secretary of State; it was done on a new set of blank returns, giving the number of ballots for each candidate, which was the correct count; in order that there might be no mistake slips were attached by mucilage to this return, and written thereon was "Amended return from the town of Fairfield, Sept. 25, 1879;" the Selectmen and Investigating Committee found that after the returns had reached the hands of the Fusion officials some one had torn off the slips attached to the Senatorial and Representative returns, and the marks where they were pasted on were plainly discernible; the Governor and Council then declared that there were two original returns from Fairfield, one contradicting the other, and threw both out, counting in the Fusion Representative, Councilor Brown furnished the blanks.

The case of the town of Wells was taken up. George G. Hatch, Town Clerk, appeared before the committee and was examined. He examined the Senatorial returns, the body of which was in his handwriting, signed by the Selectmen and sent to Augusta. The Fusion candidate for Senator was Josiah A. Stover, and the Republican candidate James W. Dearborn, the former receiving 315 votes and the latter 327; by mistake Hatch left the "A." from the name of the Fusion candidate, writing it in his records simply Josiah Stover. Mr. Hatch testified, with the returns before him, that the initial "A." had been added since the returns came to his hand, space having been made by cramping the "S." in Stover's name; he had heard of the mistake after the September election, but Hatch refused to correct the same as he could not do it legally; it was tabulated by the Governor and Council "Josiah A. Stover;" had the town been thrown out, it would have made a difference in Stover's vote of 315.

In the Gouldsboro' case Samuel W. Libby, Clerk and Treasurer of the town, appeared and testified. He was present at the election in September and assisted in making up the returns; a portion was in the handwriting of himself and a part in the handwriting of Mr. Hovey, one of the Selectmen. The Representative return was shown Mr. Hovey, who testified that he wrote out the names of the candidates voted for. Oliver P. Bragdon, the Republican candidate, received 207 votes, and James Five, Fusionist, 125, making a Republican majority of 82. Mr. Libby had made the initial "P." in Mr. Bragdon's name very plainly on his records, which he produced. Since being sent to the State House the "P." had been changed to a "B." and Bragdon's vote in the town counted for Oliver B. Bragdon, thus electing Flye, the Fusion candidate. The tabulations were first made for Oliver P. Bragdon, but this name was erased and the name of James Flye substituted. The figures made under the column for Oliver P. Bragdon had been erased and carried to the name of Oliver B. Bragdon. The erasures, substitution and changes were plainly discernible to the naked eye.

Mr. A. P. Sawyer, late Deputy Secretary of State, appeared before the Hale Committee under arrest on Tuesday, and refused to testify. He will be arraigned before the House for contempt.

THE REPUBLICAN members of the Legislature met in caucus last week and elected by ballot the following gentlemen delegates at large to the Chicago Convention: Eugene Hale of Ellsworth; A. A. Strout of Portland; E. T. Gile of Auburn; Joseph R. Bodwell of Hallowell. The following gentlemen were chosen alternates by acclamation: Orville D. Baker of Augusta; Fred N. Dow of Portland; William H. Simpson of Belfast; A. C. Hamlin of Bangor. The delegates were instructed to support Senator Blaine as candidate for President.

After the caucus Mr. Hale called the assemblage to order and a Blaine Club was organized for the State. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph R. Bodwell; Vice Presidents, A. R. Savage, Androscoggin; Charles E. Jose, Cumberland; Dearborn G. Bean, Franklin; L. A. Emery, Hancock; Charles Cobb, Knox; Frank E. Heath, Kennebec; Edwin Flye, Lincoln; George L. Beal, Oxford; John L. Cutler, Penobscot; S. O. Brown, Piscataquis; R. B. Shepherd, Somerset; J. S. Elliott, Sagadahoc; Gleason R. Campbell, Washington; I. M. Boardman, Waldo; Mark F. Wentworth, York. Secretary, J. Swett Rowe, Bangor; Treasurer, Henry S. Osgood, Augusta; Executive Committee, Frederick Robie, Gorham; J. W. Wakefield, Bath; A. B. Farnham, Bangor; Joseph H. Manley, Augusta; George P. Wescott, Portland; George C. Wing, Auburn; L. G. Downes, Calais. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

APPOINTMENTS. The Governor has appointed E. C. Woodward, Castine, State Assayer; Stephen Hinckley, Gorham, Trustee State Normal School, Vice, J. A. Waterman; Joseph W. Spaulding, Richmond, Reporter of Decisions, and the following Trial Justices: Virgil H. Sprague, Greene; Alfred Hooper, Castine; James H. Hutchinson, Fayette; Albion Whitten, Pittsfield; Nelson Gilkey, Islesboro'; Warren Jones, Unity; Elisha P. Holbrook, Vancebore'.

MR. J. W. SEWALL of Oldtown, is one of the Assistant Engineers employed on the Sewage works at Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Sewall is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and although a young man, has already taken high rank as a Civil Engineer. He has been employed extensively by many of the Bangor lumber operators, and was recommended to the Memphis Authorities by Professor Vose of Brunswick, as an accomplished and skillful engineer.

TO ALL orders by letter, Partridge Brothers, Druggists, give careful and prompt attention, and make prices as low as if the goods were bought in person. Their large stock has enabled them to largely increase this branch of their business. They send many goods by mail, though customers should bear in mind that liquids and poisons cannot be sent through the mail.

IF any of our readers are in want of a farm, we would refer them to Mr. John Carr of this city. He has a very desirable place with good buildings, one mile from the Post Office, for sale.

The Legislature.

On Thursday of last week the Senate concurred with the House in the indefinite postponement of the bill to incorporate the Gardiner Valley Mining Company. The Committees on Fisheries, Towns and Bridges, Education and Commerce made final reports, which were accepted. A bill entitled "An act amendatory of chapter 17 and 27 of the Revised Statutes in relation to common nuisances and the sale of intoxicating liquors," was read and assigned; section 1 is amended by placing in the list of nuisances all places of resort where intoxicating liquors are kept, sold, given away, drank or disposed of in any manner not provided by law. The intention of this is to break up the club houses. The sale of cider as a beverage is forbidden, and the law is amended so as to allow its sale in quantities of five gallons or upwards, delivered and taken away at one time. In case the provisions of the nuisance act are not enforced by the county or local officers on petition of thirty or more well-known tax-payers, the Governor shall appoint two or more constables for such county, who shall enforce the law and have the powers and duties of Sheriff's and Deputies. When the Governor shall become satisfied that the County Attorney is not doing his duty he may be removed. It provides that persons found intoxicated shall have their fines and penalties remitted when they give information where they obtained their liquors. The fines and penalties of rumselling are increased. Passed to be engrossed—Act to incorporate the Steam Heating and Power Company; resolve in favor of an industrial school for girls; an act to repeal chapter 29, Public Laws of 1878, exempting the mining interests of the State from taxation; an act to authorize the purchase of the Gardiner and Pittston Bridge; an act to amend chapter 58, Revised Statutes, relating to agricultural societies; limiting jurisdiction to one-quarter of a mile of the fair grounds.

In the House committees reported: Act to amend section 26, chapter 27, laws of 1873, in relation to lime rock and slate; act to incorporate the Bar Harbor Company; act to make the diplomas of the normal schools legal certificates to teach in the public schools of the State; act for the protection of smelts in Pleasant River; act to vest the franchise and property of the Arrowsic bridge in the inhabitants of Sagadahoc county. The Committee on Fisheries made a final report, also to repeal the porgie law but to restrict fishing for porgies in the rivers. The Committee on Claims made a final report. Passed to be engrossed—Act granting permission to S. E. Bryant and others to locate and construct a railroad from Kennebunk and Kennebunkport upon certain conditions; act to authorize the Knox and Lincoln Railroad Company to change its location; act to amend section 16, chapter 46, Revised Statutes, relating to corporations; resolve in favor of the State Reform School; act to incorporate the Bell Telephone Company; resolve in favor of granting pensions to veterans of the Mexican war.

In the Senate on Friday a bill was presented in a new draft providing for the safety of travel on railroads, punishing persons who make disturbances on trains by giving to conductors temporarily the powers of police officers. A bill was presented that owners of private ways located by municipal officers shall have the same right of appeal as is provided in section 23, chapter, 18, Revised Statutes. A bill was presented in regard to ways, that no ways shall take any land of any railroad corporation unless certain notice is given. A bill was presented to facilitate the consolidation of the Acton Silver Mining Company, the Portland and Acton Silver Mining Company, the Forest City Silver Mining Company, and the Boston and Acton Silver Mining Company. The Committee on the Insane Hospital reported several radical recommendations as to improvements in the building, &c. The Committee on the State Prison recommended an appropriation of $50,000 for the payment of the bills of the prison for stock, &c., besides the usual appropriation. The Committee on Claims, on the Insane Hospital and Towns made their final reports. Legislation inexpedient was reported on the matter of computation tickets on railroads. Passed to be engrossed—The amended Liquor bill. This was passed without debate.

In the House was reported ought to pass, an act to authorize the Norway Branch Railroad Company to lease its road to the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada; act to increase the salary of the County Attorney of Piscataquis; resolve in favor of Oakland Plantation; resolve concerning the Plaisted and Appleton digest and Hopkins digest of Maine reports. The Valuation Commissioners reported it would take four months from the time they commenced their labors to complete them. Passed to be engrossed—Act to incorporate the Beach Hill Brook Dam Co.; act to amend section 16, chapter 48, Revised Statutes, relating to employment of children in cotton and woolen manufactories; act to repeal section 25, chapter 2, Revised Statutes, relating to organization of Legislatures; act to amend chapter 117 Public Laws of 1879, relating to suits involving tax bills; resolve declaratory of certain constitutional amendments; act to amend chapter 58, Revised Statutes, relating to agricultural societies; act to incorporate the Bar Harbor Bridge Co.; act in aid of free high schools. On motion of Mr. Hatch of Bangor, the act to authorize the Treasurer of State to procure a loan of $307,000 was taken from the table and read a third time. On motion of Mr. McKusick of Calais, the act to punish tramps was taken up. Mr. McKusick moved to amend by striking out section 5, which provided for a trial of the offender, and payment of a reward to the complainant. Adopted. Mr. McKusick moved to amend by striking out the provision in section 5, that $5 should be paid as a reward for conviction of a tramp, which motion was lost. Thereupon, Mr. Verrill offered the following amendment, which was adopted: "Section 9. All provisions of this act for penalties and imprisonment in the State Prison are construed to authorize the court imposing the sentences, to sentence tramps to the State Prison for a shorter term than one year in their discretion." Mr. Wilson of Orono, opposed the bill and characterized it as belonging to the dark ages; it was one of the most cruel, bloody and unreasonable bills he ever heard attempted to be argued. He moved that it be indefinitely postponed. The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost. On motion of Mr. Verrill the vote whereby the House refused to strike out the provision in regard to the reward for persons convicting tramps, was reconsidered, and it was then stricken out. The bill, as amended, was then passed to be engrossed. On motion of Mr. Gilman of Meddybemps, the resolve relating to the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, with the resolve offered as a substitute by Mr. Wilson of Orono, were taken from the table and Wednesday next assigned for their consideration, and the proposed substitute ordered printed.

On Saturday in the Senate the bill relating to the management of the Insane Hospital was indefinitely postponed in concurrence with the House. The committee on railroads made its final report. The following were passed to be engrossed. An act authorizing the treasurer of the State to procure a loan of $307,000 at 4 per cent. issued in bonds of not less that 4 per cent. An act to punish tramps. An act to amend section 49, chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes relating to the liquor law. A resolve in favor of an act of Congress granting pensions to veterans of the Aroostook and Mexican wars.

The report of the committee on agricultural college finds that the total appropriations which have been made are $180,718. The committee thinks that the trustees should limit the course of instruction to branches of study more nearly related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, even if they are compelled to omit French and German and the higher mathematics; to charge tuition for instruction, and to limit their expenditures to their income.

The committee on State prison reports that claims of creditors amounting to over $50,000 have been presented. The committee recommends an appropriation of $51,000, of which $50,000 are for debts, $800 for repairs and $200 for library. A resolve making the appropriation named was reported in the Senate and ordered printed.

The committee on State Reform School recommends a reduction of salaries and number of officials. Some $6000 is now paid in salaries. They recommend a more generous and varied diet, as well as better clothing for the boys. Report ordered printed.

In the House a petition of A. F. Drinkwater and others to build a narrow guage railroad from Bucksport to Ellsworth was referred to the next Legislature. Ought to pass was reported on a bill to incorporate the Steam Heating and Power Company for the city of Bangor. The committee on loss of the State seal and documents from the State House, reported that P. A. Sawyer refused to obey a summons. The House unanimously instructed the Speaker to issue a warrant that the messenger bring Sawyer before said committee. The following was passed to be engrossed: An act authorizing Gardiner and Pittston to raise money for the purchase of the Gardiner and Pittston bridge.

The Senate on Monday did nothing but routine business. In the House Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported reference to the next legislature on order relating to amending the Constitution of the State so as to abolish the council and provide for the election of a State auditor. Bill an act to amend section 26, chapter 27, of the Public Laws of 1878, relating to lime rock, granite and slate; and resolve providing for an amendment to the Constitution changing the term of office of Senators and Representatives, came up and were amended on motion of Mr. Ingalls of Wiscasset, and passed to be engrossed.

In the Senate on Tuesday a long debate was had on the bill providing for a sealed ballot, and it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 15 to 9. In the House the resolve relating to the purchase of 400 copies of Plaisted & Appleton's Digest of Maine Reports at a price not exceeding $4 per copy, was indefinitely postponed.

The House on Wednesday voted to restore the number of Judges to 8 and to restore their salary to $3,000 per annum.

Editor's Table.

The American Anthem Book, by A. N Johnson, J. H. Tenney and A. J. Abbey. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co. Things go by fashion, even in church worship, and the present fashion is like this: the choir to sing one good anthem, by way of opening piece or voluntary, and, for the rest of the time, merely to lead the congregation in their well-worn and simple tunes. The American Anthem Book is, we understand, principally the work of Messrs. Tenney and Abbey, who have been "saving up" anthems for it for years. The third author has contributed his valuable critical knowledge, and arranged the anthems to suit the needs of choirs, with which no one person is more familiar. There are anthems for every Sunday for two years in the collection, and all seem to be in good form and fine taste, as well as easy. For sale by C. C. Hunt, Augusta, Me.

The leading article in the North American Review for March is by Ex-Judge Jere. S. Black, and is entitled "The Third Term," being a reply to Ex-Senator Howe's paper on that subject in the Review for February. Mr. Black holds that to elect Gen. Grant to a third term of office in the presidential chair would be a violation of a custom that is stronger than any laws or constitution whatever; that it would in effect be the end of our Republican institutions, and the enstallment of "empire." Hon. E. W. Stoughton follows Mr. Black, taking precisely the contrary view, that not only is a third term not a thing to be deprecated, but that it is eminently desirable, especially if, as in General Grant's case, an interval of time has elapsed between the second term and the third.

Wide Awake for March is in advance of anything heretofore done by this magazine. The frontispiece, bearing the legend "I just wont stay in the house with such a Girl," illustrates a good story by Nellie A. Hopkins, entitled "How Uncle Tom Ran Away;" but the opening article is a two-part story, "Billy's Hound," by Sarah E. Chester, and will interest all boys who admire a dog. It promises to be one of the best stories we have seen. "Surprised" by Anna Eichburg, is another good story, and has three inimitable pictures by Francis, the cat artist. Mrs. Macy has a very funny narrative, entitled "The Story of the Clock."

The numbers of the Living Age for the weeks ending February 21st and 28th respectively, have among their contents "The Progress of Taste and the Successors of Alexander and Greek Civilization in the East;" "Fucinus, a Lost Lake and a New Found Land;" "Sir Humphrey Davy;" "Some Hints on the Teaching of Latin;" "An Imprisoned Princess—Leonora Christina of Denmark;" "The Civil Code of the Jews, and the German Army;" "Revolutionary Laughter, and Children of the Pantomime," and the usual amount of poetry."

The Magazine of Art for Febuary, has among other valuable attractions, a fine engraving of "Milton Dictating Paradise Lost to His Daughter," from the picture by Michael Munkacsy, contributed by Austria to the Paris International Exhibition of 1878. It also has a fine engraving of "Hampton Court in the Olden Time." "The Condition of Turkey," and "Applications for a Sue." Published by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York City. Terms, $2.75 per annum.

AN ITEM in a recent number of the FARMER gives an account of an old coin in the possession of Mr. Samuel Hutchinson of Cherryfield, which is 440 years old, and says it is thought to be the oldest coin in the United States. We learn that a gentleman in Brunswick has several old coins which were found in the ruins of Pompeii, and are more than 1800 years old, also a bronze coin of the reign of Antiochus, one of the Kings of Syria, about three hundred years previous to the birth of Christ. There has been some discussion in the papers recently in regard to the implements discovered on taking down the obelisk in Egypt to be brought to this country—whether they are masonic emblems or otherwise. Mr. T. S. McClellan of Brunswick, has in his possession an article of crockery in the form of a modern glass tumbler on which are emblazoned the emblems of royal arch masonry, bearing the date of "13th.—VII. all the degrees of mansonic." This old piece of crockery came from Scotland about 1718. There are at the present time some 33 degrees conferred by masonic bodies. It would seem by this old record that there were but seven degrees conferred in the year 1314.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, published by the American News Company of New York, edited by Ainsworth R. Spofford, librarian of Congress is indeed a perfect treasury of facts, statistical, financial and political. Nearly everything one desires to know is found in this work. It is for sale by all booksellers and is retailed at 25 cents per copy.

THE fourth edition of the Maine Civil Officer is now ready for the public. This work is edited by Judge Virgin and new matter added by Mr. Byron D. Verrill of Portland. It is an invaluable work. Published by Loring, Short & Harmon, Portland. For sale by all booksellers.

A SUDDEN DEATH. Dr. W. H. Jewett, of Norway, who testified before the White Investigation Committee on Thursday afternoon of last week, died at the Central House in this city about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. The immediate cause was chills and tendency to typhoid fever.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16, 1880.
H. H. WARNER & Co., Dear Sir:—I write to say that after having taken your Safe Pills and finding them all that is claimed for them in your circular, I cheerfully recommend them as the best Pills in the market.
JOSEPH PRATHER,
409 M. Street, Washington, D. C.

COUGHS.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will allay irritation which induces coughing, giving oftentimes immediate relief in Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, and Consumptive and Asthmatic Complaints.

The rose bud opening to the morn,
While yet the dew hangs on the thorn,
Exhales less sweetness than is wont
To breathe from lips that SOZODONT
Has touched with a soft crimson glow
That shows the dazzling teeth off so.

HOP BITTERS is a preventive and cure for ague; it is your own fault if you have it. See another column.

MYSTERY SOLVED. The great secret of the wonderful success of VEGETINE. It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Spring Elections.

We give the rusult of the municipal elections in several of the towns of the State this month.

ALBANY.—Moderator, Geo. W. Beckler; Clerk, Dexter A. Cummings; Selectmen, Wm. M. Robbins, Geo. W. Beckler, Elbridge Prince; Treasurer, J. H. Lovejoy; Town Agent, Geo. French; Collector, and Constable, J. Aspinwall; S. S. Committee; Isaac Crooker, Philetius W. Saunders.

ATHENS.—Moderator, J. W. Bixby; Town Clerk, F. G. Greene; Selectmen, F. Greene, F. A. Hight, C. F. Dore; Treasurer, A. C. Wade; Supervisor, J. F. Holman; Collector, R. W. Brown; Agent, F. G. Greene.

BELGRADE,—Moderator, Thomas Eldred; Selectmen, C. H. Wyman, S. Y. Spaulding, J. C. Taylor; Clerk, J. C. Mosher; Treasurer, L. W. Bachelder.

BETHEL.—Moderator, E. G. Wheeler; Clerk, L. T. Barker; Selectmen, etc., D. B. Grover, G. P. Bean, C. Y. Martin; Agent, S. B. Twitchell; Treas. O. H. Mason; S. S. Committee, N. T. True, O. B. Rawson; Collector and Constable, T. H. Chapman; Auditor, S. D. Philbrook.

BUCKSPORT.—Moderator, Hon. T. C. Woodman; Clerk, Rev. W. H. Pillsbury; Selectmen, Guy W. McAllister, Joseph Tillock, E. G. Colby, jr.; Treasurer, S. B. Warren; Agent, O. P. Cunningham; Auditor, Hon. Ambrose White; S. S. Committee, G. W. Emerson.

BOWDOIN.—Moderator, Durham Hall; Clerk, Alonzo Purinton; Selectmen, N. S. Purinton, Samuel Sylvester, Samuel H. Tarr; Treasurer, Alonzo Purinton; Agent, N. S. Purinton; S. S. Committee, N. S. Purinton.

BROWNFIED.—Clerk, G. C. Rowe; Selectmen, Ell B. Bean, Hosea Staples Phendeus Hill; Treasurer, N. Hill; Agent, Ell B. Bean; S. S. Committee, L. R. Giles.

BOWDOINHAM.—Moderator, S. W. Carr; Clerk, L. D. Small; Selectmen, David G. Cornish, Thos. P. Whitmore, A. S Purinton; Treasurer, James B. Pratt; S. S. Committee, A. H. Cheney.

BUXTON.—Moderator, L. J. Milliken; Selectmen, William F. Carll; Collector, Arthur Boothby; Clerk, R. A. Bradbury.

BRIDGTON.—Moderator, I. S. Webb; Selectmen, William F. Fessenden, Joseph A. Burnett, Edmund Kimball; Treasurer, Charles W. Foster; Auditor, Edward R. Staples; Clerk, William Plummer; Agent, George S. Farnsworth; S. S. Committee, Mrs. M. F. Berry.

BRUNSWICK.—Moderator, Stephen J. Young; Selectmen, Lyman E. Smith, Leonard Townsend, Sumner L. Holbrook; Treasurer, John P. Winchell; Collector, David T. Purinton; Auditors, Ira P. Booker, Albert G. Poland; Clerk, Berton R. Jordan; Agent, Lyman E. Smith; S. S. Committee, Franklin C. Robinson.

CHESTERVILLE.—Moderator, Edwin R. French; Clerk, John C. Wheeler; Selectmen, John C. Wheeler, Joseph B. French, Justus Webster; Treasurer, Thomas J. Wheeler; S. S. Committee, Edwin R. French.

CANTON.—Moderator, D. P. Stowell; Selectmen, C. M Holland, Wm. H. H. Washburn; Clerk and Treasurer, D. Bradford; S. S. Committee, C. and D. Crockett; Constable and Collector, Eben Harlow.

CUMBERLAND.—Moderator, Louville H. Merrill; Clerk, A. S. Sweetsir; Selectmen, etc., Nelson M. Shaw, Hollis Doughty, J. A. Hamilton; Treasurer, O. S. Thomas; S. S. Committee, E. C. Sweetsir; Auditor, Louville H. Merrill.

CAPE ELIZABETH.—Moderator, Thomas B. Haskell, Selectmen, Nathaniel Dyer, Thomas B. Haskell, Stephen Scamman; Treasurer, Aurelius Y. Cole; S. S. Committee, Joseph S. Fickett; Agent, Edward A. Kelsey; Auditor, George F. Henley; Constables, A. G. Dyer, Fred P. Dyer, Charles P. Cash.

CORNISH.—Moderator, Leroy T. Pike; Clerk, Howard Brackett; Selectmen, John F. Jameson, John Pugsley, Jerome W. Cole; Treasurer, Preston Durgin; Supervisor Henry F. Snow.

DENMARK.—Moderator, C. O. Pendexter. Clerk, C. R. Berry; Selectmen, E. P. Pingree, Augustus Ingalls, H. H. Hartford; Treasurer, G. W. Gray; Supervisor, A. W. Walker.

DEERING.—Moderator, L. B. Dennett; Selectmen, E. B. Sargent, J. C. Phenix, S. S. Committee, L. B. Dennett; Clerk, C. C. Codman; Treasurer and Collector, D. D. Chenery; Auditor, G. B. Leavitt.

EAST LIVERMORE.—Moderator, Cyrus Knapp; Clerk, Emerson E. Goding; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of Poor, R. C. Boothby, N. W. Brown, A. M. Wing; Treasurer, Emerson E. Goding; Supervisor, Charles B. Knapp.

EAST RUMFORD.—Moderator, Henry Abbott; Clerk, F. E. Small; Selectmen, Waldo Pettengill, F. A. Porter, John How; Treasurer, C. W. Kimball; S. S. Committee, F. E. Hoyt.

FAIRFIELD.—Moderator, James Plummer; Clerk, F. E. McFadden; Selectmen, F. M. Totman, D. C. Hall, Chas. J. Green; S. S. Committee, Virgil R. Connor; Agent, A. N. Greenwood; Collector, H. E. Tuck; Treasurer, E. G. Pratt.

FARMINGTON.—Moderator, J. C. Hol

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 10.

Amount of stock at market 2826; Sheep and Lambs 6000; Swine 9,360; number Western Cattle 2180; Eastern Cattle 131; Milch Cows and Northern Cattle 215.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality $5 50@6; first quality $5 00 @5 37½; second quality $4 50 @4 87½; third quality $4 00@4 37½; poorest grades of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 25@3 87½.

Brighton Hides 7½c per lb; Brighton Tallow 5@5½c per lb; Country Hides 7½c per lb; Country Tallow 4½c per lb. Calf Skins 12½c per lb; Sheep and Lamb Skins $2 00@3 00 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By	No.	Price	Live weight.	Average weight.
A N. Monroe	75	$5 40	L W	1255
do	35	5 12½	"	1300
do	30	5 10	"	1344
do	65	5 35	"	1331
do	33	5 05	"	1235
do	18	5 00	"	1479
do	48	5 00	"	1102
do	22	5 55	"	1413
do	17	5 10	"	1161
do	42	4 70	"	989
J A Hathaway	16	4 90	"	1208
do	31	5 87½	"	1370
do	20	5 50	"	1366
do	10	5 45	"	1346
do	12	4 25	"	1506
J B Cook & Co	10	5 00	"	1300
do	5	5 00	"	1400
C Leavitt & Son	16	5 30	"	1309
"	7	5 12½	"	1180
"	16	5 00	"	1192
J Stetson & Co	15	5 25	"	1224
"	13	5 00	"	1140
"	14	4 95	"	980

The supply of Cattle from the West was of a better grade than those of one week ago. Cattle cost higher at the West, the trade not improved and prices unchanged. A large number of Beeves were bought by parties for shipment to England at prices ranging from 5½@5¾c per lb live weight. There were but few lots of Cattle sold to butchers at 5¾c per lb live weight, the larger sales ranging at 5@5¼c per lb. The supply from Maine was light and consisted principally of Milch Cows and Working Oxen.

Working Oxen—Not a very active demand for them and a lighter supply in market than has been of late. We quote sales of

1 pair girth 7 ft. 0 in. L W 3100 lbs, $135;
1 pair girth 7 ft. 4 in. L W 3500 lbs, $150;
1 pair girth 7 ft. 0 in. L W 3000 lbs, $125;
1 pair girth 6 ft. 4 in. L W 2300 lbs, $100;
1 pair girth 6 ft. 0 in. L W 2000 lbs, $75;
1 pair girth 6 ft. 4 in. L W 2200 lbs, $90;
1 pair girth 6 ft. 6 in. L W 2500 lbs, $110;

Milch Cows—Extra $50@70; ordinary $20@48; Farrow Cows $13@27; springers $18@35 per head. We quote sales of 2 springers at $32 50 each; 1 Farrow Cow $25; 1 Milch Cow and Calf, $80 00; 3 springers at $30 each; 5 New Milch Cows at $35 each; 1 Farrow Cow, $12; 1 extra springer, $45.

Store Cattle—Not any call for them, most of the small Cattle being bought up by butchers to slaughter.

Sheep and Lambs—Those from the West and Maine were consigned to butchers to be slaughtered and marketed at a commission. There was a light supply of Sheep and Lambs in from the west, all received by butchers, costing 6¼ to 7¼ cents per lb, landed at Brighton.

Swine—Fat Hogs, prices have advanced about one-eighth of a cent per lb, costing 5¼c per lb live weight, all owned by butchers.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, March 9.

Beef Cattle—Receipts 204 head; demand fair for good slaughtering oxen, those finely fatted in active request at full prices; sales of choice at $7 25@7 50; extra $6 75@7 00; first quality at $6 00@6 50; second quality at $5 00@5 50; third quality $4 00@4 75; Store Cattle, Working Oxen per pair $170@270; Milch Cows and Calves at $20@50; fancy at Cows $55@70; Farrow Cows at $10@25; yearlings at $7@14; two years old at $12@25; three years old at $12@26; Western fat Swine, live, at 5½c per lb; Northern dressed hogs 6¼.

Sheep and Lambs—receipts 2264 head; sales in lots at 3 00@4 50 each; extra 5 00@5 50; Lambs at 6¼@6¾; Veal Calves 4@6½.

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

APPLES—Dried 4@6, evaporated 15@20c; 40@50c per bushel.

BEANS—Pea beans $1 75@1 90, Yellow Eyes $1 75@2 00.

BUTTER—Good butter sells for 18@25c.

CHEESE—New Factory made 13@16c.

EGGS—14@14c per dozen.

FLOUR—$7 50@9 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—Corn 68@70c; oats 50@55c.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy $3 00@3 50 per bushel; clover 11@12c per lb; alsike 22@25c per lb; red top 60c per bushel.

HAY—$12 00@15 00.

HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 17@20c per box.

HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 6½@7c; calf skins 11@12½c; wool skins 1 25@1 75; deacons 25@30c; shearlings 15@25c.

LIME AND CEMENT—95c per cask for lime, $1 75 for cement.

LARD—11c.

MAPLE SYRUP—80@1 00.

MEAL—Corn 70@70c; rye $1 00@1 25.

NATIVE CRANBERRIES—$2 00 per bushel.

PRODUCE—Potatoes 40@50c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 10c; beef per side 9@10c; ham 8@12c; fowls 10@12c; spring lambs 16@17c; chickens 15@20c; turkeys 18@20c.

SHORTS—$1 25 per hundred pounds.

WOOL—Washed 38@42c; unwashed 28@30c.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

APPLES—Green $2 75 to 3 00 per bbl.; dried 4@6½c per lb.

BUTTER—25@28c for family; store 17@22c per lb.

BEANS—Pea $2 00@2 10; Yellow Eyes $2 10@2 20.

CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory 15@17c.

COAL—Stove and Egg $5 50@7 50.

FLOUR—Superfine $5 00@5 50; Spring X and XX $6 00@7 25; Michigan Winter X and XX $6 00@7 50; Patent spring wheat $8 75@9 50; St. Louis X and XX to best $6 50@8 00.

FISH—Large shore $4 50@5 00; Large bank, $3 50@4 75; small $2 75@3 25; pollock $1 75@2 50; haddock $1 62@1 87; herring $3 50@4 50 per bbl.; scaled 27@30c per box; mackerel per bbl.—bay No. 1 to No. 2, $6 50@8 50; shore Nos. 1, 2 and 3, $5 00@20 00.

GRAIN—Corn car lots 63@64; bag lots 65@65 per bush; oats 52@54; fine feed $22@25 per ton; shorts $24 00 per ton.

HAY—Loose $10 00@13 00 per ton; pressed $10 00@13 00; straw $7 00@9 00.

LARD—Per tierces 8@8½c per lb; per keg 8½@8¾c; pail 9¾@10¼c.

PLASTER—White per ton $3 00; blue $2 75; ground in bbls $7 00@7 50; calcined in bbls $2 25@2 25.

PRODUCE—Beef side 6@9c; veal none; mutton 6@8c; chickens 12@14c; turkeys 12½@16; eggs 15@16; potatoes 43@43c per bush.

PROVISIONS—Chicago extra beef $10 50@11 75; pork backs @15 75@16 00; clear $15 00@15 25; mess 13 50@14 00; hams 9½@12c per lb; round hogs 5@6c.

WOOD—Soft mill wood $1 75@2 25 per cord delivered in the city.

WOOL—Unwashed 20@22c; washed 30@31c per lb.

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, March 6.

APPLES—Home raised fruit selling from $1 75@2 50 per bbl.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes $1 50@1 90 per bush; Pea $1 50@2 00.

BUTTER—15@22c per lb.

EGGS—13@14c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats 50@55c per bush; corn 68@72c.

HAY—$8@10 per ton; pressed $9@12.

HIDES AND SKINS—Wool skins 1 00@2 50 each; hides 7½c per lb; veal skin 10@12c per lb.

POTATOES—Potatoes are plenty in market and selling from 25 to 45c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork 13 00@16 50 per bbl; round hog 6@6½c per lb; fresh beef per side 5@9c; lamb 6@8c; mutton 5@6.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 10.

The sales of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been 250,000 lbs at 53½@55c for X and 57½@60c for No. 1; 50,000 lbs Wisconsin, New York and other fleeces at 48@57½c; 75,000 lbs delaine and combing fleeces at 53@57½c, and desirable lots would bring an advance on the latter rate; 200,000 lbs fall California at 22@38c, as to quality; 225,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces at 30@45c; and desirable lots of unwashed wools are now difficult to find; 500,000 lbs super and X pulled from 48@65c; 200,000 lbs scoured at 45@81 09; 2000 lbs tub washed at 63c; and 25,000 lbs noils at 30@65c per lb, as to quality.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, March 10.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. There is a steady but moderate demand for Flour and prices unchanged; we quote at $5@5 25 for Western superfine; $5 50@6 for common extras; $5 50@6 25 for Wisconsin extras; and $6 00@7 25 per bbl for Minnesota extras, including choice bakers' brands; winter wheats range from $6 50@7 00 for Ohio and Michigan; $6 75@7 25 for Illinois and Indiana; and $7 00@7 75 for St. Louis; patent Wisconsin and Minnesota spring wheats have been selling at $7 00@9 00 per bbl; and patent winter wheats at $7 00@8 50, including choice brands. Corn is quiet at @60 62c per bush. as to quality, for new and old. Oats are selling for No. 1 and extra white at 51@53c per bush; No. 2 white at 49@49½c; and No 3 white and No 2 mixed at 47@48c. In Rye small sales at 90@92 per bush. In Shorts the sales have been at $23 50@24; Fine Feed at $24@25 00; and Middlings at $24 00@25 00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The demand for Pork is moderate and prices are steady; we quote prime at $11 0@11 50; mess at $13@13 75; and clear and extra clear at $14 50@16 per bbl. Beef has been selling at $11@12 for mess and extra mess, and 12 50@13 for family. Lard is in fair demand and sells at 7¾@8¾c per lb for City and Western, including steam and kettle rendered. Smoked Hams are selling at 9@9½ per lb for City and Western, and 11@11½c for fancy Western. City dressed Hogs have been selling at 6½@6¾c per lb. Westerns are firm at 5¾@6c per lb.

PRODUCE. The sales of Eggs range from 14@15c for Northern and Eastern, and 13@14½c for Southern and Western. The sales of Beans have been at $1 75@1 85 for Northern and Western Pea; $1 50@1 55 for mediums; $2 10@2 25 for Yellow Eyes, and $1 65@1 75 for Red Kidneys. The sales of Northern and Early Rose Potatoes have been at 50@55c; Prolifics 53@55c; and Jacksons, Peerless and other kinds at 40@45c per bush. Dried Apples are selling at 6½@7½c per lb. Green Apples are firm at $2 75@3 25 per bbl. Northern Turkeys are selling at 14@15c for choice, and Western for 10@12c for common to goop. Choice Northern Chickens range from 12@15c; and common to good Western at 8@10c per lb.

HAY. The sales have been at $15@17 per ton for choice Northern and Eastern, and $12@14 per ton for ordinary grades. In Rye Straw the sales have been at $20@22 per ton.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 10.

United States Sixes, 1881,	(reg.)	105¾
" " "	(coup.)	105¾
" " New 5's,	(reg.)	103¾
" " "	(coup.)	103¾
" " New 4½,	(reg.)	107¾
" " "	(coup.)	107¾
" " New 4's	(reg.)	106¾
" " "	(coup.)	106¾
" " Pacific 6's '95		126

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, March 8.

HOGS—Receipts 18,000 head; shipments 6,000 head; more active and shade firmer, quality poor; pens cleared; mixed packing 4 15@4 40; choice heavy 4 40@4 70; light 4 20@4 35.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,400 head; shipments 1,900 head; choice in good demand; others fairly active; shipping 4 90@5 40; butchers' firm at 200@4 00; stockers and feeders quiet and steady at 2 90@3 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 200 head; market fairly active at 4 80@5 50.

Congress.

In the Senate on Wednesday of last week bills were reported to allow drawbacks of duties on certain articles manufactured for export; to amend the Star Route Deficiency bill; to regulate promotions in the Navy. The Fitz John Porter debate was continued. ——The House adjourned after passing eulogies on the late Senator Houston.——On Thursday a bill to enable Indians to become citizens was reported in the Senate; Senator Logan continued his speech on the Porter case.——The House passed the bill to determine the jurisdiction of United States Courts; Mr. Wood spoke on Refunding; Mr. Gillette offered a substitute for the refunding bill; the House in evening session passed a few private bills.——On Friday Senator Logan concluded his speech on the Porter case.——A bill to allow a Southern war claim was reported in the House; bills were introduced in regard to the Life-Saving Service and the duties on sugar; a deficiency appropriation bill was reported to continue the work in the Government printing office; a sharp debate occurred between Mr. Hazelton and Mr. Warner.——On Wednesday in the Senate the bill to amend the laws in regard to the forfeiture of vessels for a breach of the revenue laws was passed; Mr. Bayard spoke on the Fitz John Porter bill.——In the House the new rules went into operation, causing occasional debate as to the reference of bills; many new bills were introduced, a large proportion of them being upon tarriff matters; a message was received from the President taking strong ground as to the Interoceanic Canal; resolutions on the same subject were reported from committee reaffirming the Monroe Doctrine.——On Tuesday a message was received from the President, but not laid before the Senate, transmitting the agreement signed by the Ute Chiefs with Secretary Schurz. The President approves the contract and recommends favorable consideration.——In the House a bill to establish a department of agriculture was referred to the Committee of the whole.

REV. HENRY C. LEONARD, a prominent Universalist clergyman, died Sunday morning at his residence in Rockport, Mass. Mr. Leonard was born in New Hampshire in 1818, he fitted for the ministry under the care of Rev. Henry Brown at Charlestown, Mass. He first settled in Thomaston, in this State, in 1843; was at Orono seven years, then at Waterville seven years. While at Waterville he was one of the associate editors of the *Gospel Banner* of this city, and also the author of "A Sheaf from a Pastor's Field," which was published in two editions and had a wide sale. During the war he served as Chaplain in the third and first Maine Heavy Artilery regiments; after the war he was settled in Philadelphia and Albany, and for some years edited the *Universalist*. He wrote a history of the campaign of the "Wilderness," which was a most graphic description of the closing events of the war. Afterwards he settled in Westbrook and was connected with the Seminary. For some years past he has made his home at Rockport, Mass. Mr. Leonard was a genial, generous, noble man; he had a refined, sensitive nature, and a vigorous intellect. He was deservedly an influential man in his own denomination, and a popular man wherever he dwelt.

Catarrh of the Bladder Cured.

HENRIETTA, Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1880.

H. H. WARNER & Co., Gentlemen:—I am a man 67 years of age, having lived in Monroe County, N. Y., most of my life and believe there is no man of my acquaintance who would doubt any statement I might make. I have been a terrible sufferer of Catarrh of the Bladder for years. Hearing of a number of cures from the use of your remedy, and after taking a few bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, I was not only relieved, but found myself cured.

THOMAS OWENS.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES will not only supply the waste going on in the brain, but will enable the mind to endure a greater tax than before. It will impart vigor and promote clear conceptions to the intellect. It will strengthen the nerves and give power to all involuntary muscles of the body.

THE only safe and sure cure for Gravel or Urinary troubles, is Hop Bitters. Prove it. Read advertisement.

Foreign News.

The Emperor William has expressed friendly sentiments toward France.——The stockholders of the Roumanian Railroad have voted to cede the line to the Government.——General Melikoff has been fired at, but escaped unhurt.——The bill to buy up the London water-works has been introduced in Parliament.——It is said that France proposes negotiations to end the war between Chili and Peru.——Vladetsky, who tried to kill Melikoff, has been hanged. ——Mrs. Weldon has been found guilty of libel in London.——The Chilian fleet has attacked Arica.——The dissolution of the British Parliament has been announced to occur on the 2d inst. It would have expired by limitation in February of next year, and it will be about six years and one month old when the dissolution occurs. Only two Parliaments since 1812 have lasted so long as this—that of which Lord Melbourne was Premier, 1835-41, and that of Lord Palmerston, 1859-65. Parliament when full contains 658 members. At the opening of the present year there were four boroughs, returning six members, which had been disfranchised, the writ for Norwich was suspended, and there was one vacancy. Of the 650 sitting members, the Conservatives had 342, the Liberals 250, and the Home Rulers 58—a majority of 34 for the Government over the combined Opposition. This is not a very broad margin, and it is probable that the next Parliament will be closer yet. Since the Parliament was elected, in 1874, the Liberals have made a net gain of five, out of 162 special elections for filling vacancies.

Special Notices.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofula, mercurial or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of scrofula, sores, boils, humors, pimples, eruptions, and all diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures liver complaints, female weaknesses and irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

For Sale by all Druggists. 1y28

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the Ingredients. Address

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Married.

In this city, March 6, Albus R. Rice to Georgie Hersey.

In Addison, Feb. 22, Horace E. Tabbut to Flora C. Coffin.

In Anson, March 3, Frank S. Nye of Madison to Mary M. Merrill.

In Athens, Feb. 21, Walter S. Holway of Madison to Nettie E. Corson.

In Auburn, March 1, Herbert B. Shurtleff of Portland to Maria Maguire; March 4, Wm. B. Adams to Hattie L. Caswell.

In Bangor, March 1, James A. Larrabee to Laura R. Silsby, both of Amherst.

In Bath, Feb. 25, Chas. H. Wakefield to Emma L. Williams.

In Belfast, Jan. 19, Edwin D. Curtis to Mary A. Dwelley.

In Biddeford, Feb. 28, Rufus E. Waterhouse to Mrs. Addie T. Lewis, both of Kennebunk.

In Boston, Feb. 18, Geo. A. Hodgdon of Belfast to Nancy Mayo of Provincetown.

In Bowdoinham, Feb. 25, Wm. E. Wilson of Richmond to Fannie F. Small.

In Brighton, Feb. 29, Willard M. Drew to Lottie E. Gray, both of Athens.

In Bristol, Feb. 26, Wm. Lane to Jane R. Day of Damariscotta; March 2, Capt. Ambrose C. Bradley to Ellen Leeman.

In Brooklyn, Feb. 24, Stephen E. McFarland to Lizzie G. Allen.

In Camden, Feb. 25, Osgood E. Fuller to Ida E. Mariner of Livermore.

In Canton, Feb. 23, Julius R. Austin to Mary H. Lovejoy, both of Mexico.

In Caribou, Feb. 10, Sumner R. Withee to Maria S. Ward, both of Fort Fairfield.

In Clinton, Feb. 20, Percy B. Brown to Verona B. Percival.

In Dover, Feb. 22, Ivory O. Burrill to Mrs. Sarah J. Sampson.

In East Boothbay, Feb. 27, Capt. Rufus Tibbetts to Amanda A. Clarke, both of Boothbay.

In Farmington, Feb. 25, French M. Norton to Ella F. Wood of Wilton.

In Gardiner, Feb. 29, Melvin H. Reed of Haverhill, Mass., to Florence J. Dennison.

In Gould Hill, Nov. 24, Dennis Daley to Maggie Flannery, formerly of Machias.

In Gulf Shore, N. S., Feb. 21, Chas. Dotten of Walton Bay to Margaret McLean.

In Houlton, Feb. 23, Alexander Hanson to Sarah A. Codroy of Monticello; Feb. 28, John S. Coady to Annie Nehlor.

In Jackson, Feb. 22, Frank F. Jellison of Brooks to Eliza B. McKeen of Knox.

In Jefferson, Feb. 26, Willis G. Bond to Nannie N. Linscott.

In Levant, Feb. 15, Charles B. Mills to Mary E. Cain.

In Lewiston, Feb. 28, Geo. N. Young of Auburn to Henrietta Falkins.

In Mayfield, Feb. 21, Daniel G. Hughes to Caroline W. Merrick.

In Milbridge, Feb. 25, Joel Fenwick to H. Amanda Wallace.

In Nappan, N. S., Feb. 23, Wm. H. Ripley to Emma J. Read.

In Newfield, Feb. 19, Wm. E. Grant to Effie M. Grant.

In Newfield, N. J., Feb. 23, N. N. Brouard of Racine, Wis., to Susie T. Pearson, formerly of Portland.

In Nobleboro, Feb. 18, Frank Trask to Alsaretta Maddocks; Feb. 27, Lyman E. Winslow of Milwaukee, Wis., to Emma A. Chase of Gardiner.

In North Bridgton, F. E. I., Feb. 16, Alfred Small to Jane Kinsman.

In North Vassalboro, March 4, J. Francis Bush to Rose B. Staples of Dexter.

In Penfield, N. B., Jan. 18, Colon Justisin to Mrs. Marla King of Princeton.

In Portland, Feb. 28, Albert Edwards to Elia Clute.

In Portland, Feb. 29, Lewis E. Smith to Mary I. Waterhouse; March 4, Louis K. Whitney to Sarah E. Pierce.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 28, Wm. H. Parker of North Yarmouth to Lizzie C. Simonton of Yarmouth.

In Richmond, Feb. 18, Eugene H. Beckler of St. Paul, Minn., to Almera P. Rogers.

In Rockland, Feb. 16, Franklin A. Hook to Lizzie Rouse.

In Salem, Feb. 28, Geo. Briggs to Apphia B. Richards.

In Sangerville, Feb. 28, Calvin Carr of Abbott to Hortense E. Weymouth.

In Skowhegan, Feb. 28, Fred T. French to Nettie B. Hayden, both of Madison.

In South Auburn, March 3, James A. Pike to Cecil H. Goss.

In Strong, Jan. 24, Bartlett A. Luce of Freeman to Mellie M. Buzzell of Wilton.

In Vienna, March 6, Chas. S. Hutchinson of Winthrop to Linda E. Whittier.

In Winthrop, Feb. 28, Edward A. Mason to Mrs. Emma E. Merrill.

In Woolwich, March 3, Edward H. Hathorne to Emma J. Hathorne.

Died.

In this city, March 3, Mrs. Emery Taylor, aged 28 years.

In Akron, Ohio, Nancy B. Thatcher, formerly of Biddeford, aged 79 years.

In Amesbury, Mass., Feb. 25, Mrs. Ozra A. Stover, formerly of Mt. Vernon, aged 29 years.

In Amherst, N. S., Feb. 26, Chas. D. Roach, aged 70 years.

In Anson, Feb. 15, Mrs. Mary A. Briggs, aged 57½ years; Feb. 29, Mrs. Edna A. Five, aged 31 years.

In Bangor, Feb. 29, John Welch, aged 41 years; March 6, Patrick Coney, aged 65 years.

In Bar Mills, Jan. 31, Freddy W. Anderson, aged 2 years.

In Bath, Betsey Baker; Feb. 29, Turner Oliver, formerly of Georgetown, aged 93½ years; Lizzie P. Whitmore, aged 9¾ years.

In Belmont, Feb. 17, Johnnie E. Saunders, aged 8½ years.

In Benton, Feb. 29, Mrs. Martha E. Barrows, aged 44 years.

In Bowdoinham, Jan. 25, Mrs. Ruth A. Hillman, aged 89 years.

In Branford, March 1, Jacob H. Chadbourne, aged 36½ years.

In Brae Mills, P. E. I., Cowan R. McKinnon, aged 3¾ years.

In Bridgton, March 2, M. A. Bacon, aged 34 years.

In Calais, Feb. 18, Mrs. Sophia Washburne, aged 41 years.

In Cambridge, Feb. 29, Eliza Lowell of Wellington, aged 17 years.

In Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 26, Wm. Bevan, aged 57 years.

In Clarkton, P. E. I., Jan. 31, Margaret E. Clark, aged 9 years.

In Colville Road, Feb. 7, Chas. E. Colwill, aged 6¾ years.

In Cumberland, March 1, Mrs. Betsey Merrill, aged 90 years.

In Cushing, Feb. 18, Cornelius Heyer, aged 76½ years; Feb. 27, Mrs. Lydia Jameson, aged 65 years.

In Deering, Feb. 24, Geo. W. Ebbeson, aged 4 weeks; March 3, Lillie E. Nevens, aged 9¼ years.

In East Rumford, Feb. 26, Mrs. Clarissa Virgin, aged 80½ years.

In East Vassalboro, March 2, Mrs. Hannah Mower, aged 71¾ years.

In Enosburg, Feb. 3, Mrs. Susan Parsons; Feb. 23, Mrs. May Jones.

In Fairfield Centre, March 2, Seth Holway, aged 76 years.

In Falmouth, March 1, Wm. C. Patrick, aged 76 years.

In Farmington, Feb. 24, Freddie Dillingham, aged 2 years.

In Ferry Village, Feb. 20, Mrs. Vesta E. Weldon, aged 33½ years.

In Foxcroft, March 2, Mrs. Ruth Bolster.

In Franklin, March 1, Mrs. Matilda B. Chase, aged 50 years.

In Fryeburg, Feb. 28, Mrs. Mary M. Eastman, aged 26¼ years.

In Garland, Feb. 27, Charles Seward, aged 57 years.

In Georgetown, P. E. I., Feb. 23, Victoria M. L. Munro, aged 5½ years.

In Gorham, Feb. 8, James Bice, aged 80¾ years.

In Greenville, Feb. 4, Mellen Shaw, aged 39 years.

In Hartford, Feb. 20, Hiram P. Berry, aged 13 months.

In Houlton, Feb. 23, George I. Richardson, aged 3 years.

In Hudson, Feb. 18, John Codington, aged 13 years; Feb. 23, Wm. Tyley, aged 16 years.

In Hampden, March 6, Edmund Dudley, aged 81½ years.

In Hallowell, March 5, Mrs. Julia E. Tapley, aged 75 years.

In Kittery, Jan. 30, Justin M. Spinney, aged 33 years.

In Levant, Feb. 8, Mrs. Esther Mills, aged 69 years.

In Lewiston, Feb. 29, Clarence E. Crockett, aged 1½ years.

In Lincolnville, Jan. 31, Mrs, Lavinia H. Henderson, aged 48½ years.

In La Crosse, Wis., Feb. 20, Mrs. Kate L. Hilton, formerly of Fort Fairfield, aged 39 years.

In Lebanon, Feb. 6, Newell Blaisdell, aged 80¾ years; Feb. 5, Mrs. Annie Burrows, aged 92 years; Feb. 10, Mrs. Merilla A. Wentworth, aged 57¼ yrs.

In Manchester, Maud Palmer, aged 1¾ years.

In Machiasport, Feb. 11, Mary Murphy, aged 56 years; Feb. 16, Joseph Procter, aged 81 years.

In Machias, Feb. 21, Millard Bryant, aged 5½ years.

In Mechanic Falls, Feb. 21, Israel Herrick, aged 73½ years.

In Miragone, Hayti, Feb. 1, Charles A. Fogg of Hampden, aged 23½ years.

In Mohannes, N. B., Feb. 15, Elisha Thompson, aged 71 years.

In Mt. Vernon, Feb. 22, Mrs. Harriet Taylor, aged 70 years; Feb. 25, Mrs. Betsey Brown, aged 60 years.

In Naples, Feb. 29, Mrs. Alice M. Plummer, aged 18 years.

In Nappan, N. S., Feb. 26, Wm. Bulmer, aged 70 years.

In Newport, Feb. 26, Mrs. Sarah Severance, aged 67½ years.

In North Anson, Feb. 28, Dr. Isaac Palmer, aged 72 years.

In Northport, Jan. 5, Wm. Speed, aged 67 years.

In Norridgewock, Feb. 27, Mary Baker, aged 82 years.

In Oakland, Cal., Jan. 3, Chas. L. Bugbee; Feb. 28, Mrs. Chas. L. Bugbee, formerly of Cape Elizabeth.

In Palmyra, Feb. 20, Oliver Leathers, aged 83½ years.

In Parkman, March 1, Rev. H. A. Libby, aged 32 years.

In Portland, Feb. 29, Stephen Noble, aged 82 years; March 1, Freddy G. Trickey, aged 2¼ years; Mrs. Sophia Roberts, aged 76¾ years; Geneva E. Morse, aged 2 years; Mrs. Lydia F. Ladd, aged 44¾ years; March 2, Kate McGlinchy, aged 18½ years; Irvin T. Field, aged 10½ years; March 3, John R. Doyle, aged 23½ years; Mrs. Sarah Robinson, aged 84½ years; March 4, Letitia M. Costello, aged 11 months; March 5, Albert K. Atwood, aged 22 years.

In Pownal, Feb. 24, Daniel Marston, aged 85½ years.

In Providence, R. I., Feb. 18, Chas. S. Lynch, formerly of Portland, aged 57 years.

In Rockland, Feb. 25, Richard E. Flanagan, aged 3½ years; March 1, Tracy F. Smith, aged 1¾ years.

In Saco, Feb. 27, Fannie Crnnie Cannell, aged 24 years.

In Skowhegan, Feb. 20, Benj. Coryford, aged 83 years.

In Solon, Feb. 18, Jennie M. Lake, aged 20 years; Feb. 29, Mrs. Jane Smith, aged 87 years.

In Somerville, Feb. 28, Mrs. Martha J. Clifford, aged 102 years; Feb. 29, Charlie Bowman, aged 3 years.

In South Auburn, Feb. 28, Mrs. Hannah Plummer, aged 84¾ years.

In South Liberty, Feb. 22, Chas. H. Upham, aged 35¾ years.

In South Thomaston, Feb. 28, Lydia A. Roundy, aged 85½ years.

In Starks, Feb. 25, Mrs. Harriet J. Quinby, aged 42 years.

In St. George, Feb. 24, Job Racelliff, aged 75 years.

In St. John, N. B., Feb. 29, James H. Goubil.

In Stockton, Cal., Mrs. Evelina Clifford, formerly of Edgecomb.

In Taunton, Mass., Feb. 21, Andrew Cole, aged 56 years.

In Thomaston, March 1, Mrs. Clara E. Philbrook, aged 44½ years.

In Union, Jan. 25, James Pease, aged 60 years.

In Wadsworth, Nev., Feb. 7, Mrs. Ada C. Merry, formerly of Highland, aged 23 years.

In Waldoboro, March 2, Webster L. Mathews, aged 46¼ years.

In Warren, Feb. 26, Mrs. Cora G. Watts, aged 20 years.

In Waterville, Feb. 26, Frank E. Nudd, aged 7 months; March 3, Louis H. Page, aged 2 years.

In Webster Corners, Feb. 28, Myrtle B. Butler, aged 6½ years.

In Westmorland Point, Feb. 26, Geo. Lowerison, aged 49 years.

In Whiting, Feb. 28, Mrs. Susan Crane, aged 91 years.

In West Alna, March 1, Angelott Rhines, aged 31½ years.

SPRINGFIELD

(Massachusetts)

FIRE AND MARINE

Insurance Co.

ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1st, 1880.

Capital, $750,000.00.

Stocks and Bonds,	$1,085,328.00
Real estate owned by the company,	177,400.00
Cash on hand and in Banks,	113,117.21
Cash in hands of Agents, in course of transmission,	61,760 00
Loans on mortgage of real estate,	358,434.72
Loans secured by R. R. and bank stocks	10,715.00
Accrued Interest and Rents.	27,682.41
	$1,836,477.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, all paid up,	$750,000.00	
Outstanding Losses,	75,245.65	
Re-Insurance Fund,	573,972.05	
All other claims,	14,925.00	$1,414,143.70
Surplus over all liabilities,		$444,334.34
Surplus as regards policy holders,		$1,194,334.34

DWIGHT R. SMITH, President.
SANFORD J. HALL, Secretary.
ANDREW J. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Geo. E. Macomber, Agent, Augusta.

A. BAILEY, Gardiner, Me., 3116 L. T. BOOTHBY, Waterville, Me.

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World of Song. 95 songs. Great variety.
Gems of English Song. 79 songs. New book.
Household Melodies. 2 vols. 147 songs.
Moore's Irish Melodies. 100 famous airs.
Silver Chord. 100 songs.
Gems of German Song. 100 German Gems.
" **Scottish** " 109 Scottish "
" **Sacred** " 110 of the best.
Shower of Pearls. 62 capital Duets.
Wreath of Gems. 95 Songs, quite varied.
Silver Wreath. 60 songs, ducts and trios.
Operatic Pearls. 92 favorite opera songs.
Musical Treasure. Vocal and Instrumental.

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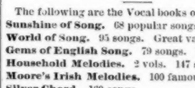

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A farm of 90 acres, splendidly located 1½ miles from Hallowell, 3¼ miles from Gardiner, 3½ miles from Augusta, on the Loudon Hill Road, Farmingdale. Cuts 25 tons hay; nice 1½ story dwelling house with two ells, carriage house, two good barns with shed attached. Good wood-lot, plenty of muck, good orchard, four good cows, two horses and farming tools if desired. Reason for selling, poor health. Terms easy. Apply to C. A. French on the premises or E. S. Smith, Hallowell, Box 48, or address Box 228, Hallowell. 19tf

15 THE GEM Puzzle Or Game of **"FIFTEEN."**

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100,000 sold in February, in New York City alone. Bank Presidents, Editors, Lawyers, Doctors, Mechanics, Laborers, Boys and Girls, are all equally interested in the solution of this fascinating puzzle. $100 reward offered by the manufacturers of the "Gem" for its correct solution. Price reduced to 15 cents, 2 for 25 cents, to agents $1 25 per dozen, by mail, post-paid. Postage stamps taken. Address EUREKA TRICK AND NOVELTY CO., Box 4614. 39 Ann St., New York.

Real Estate For Sale.

Situated on Granite St., in Augusta, within twelve minutes walk of the post office, consisting of three dwelling houses, one barn, one stable, one orchard in good bearing, one granite quarry, and thirty acres of land. For particulars enquire of C. A. SMITH, on the premises.

March 8, 1880. 4116*

FARM &c., FOR SALE.

The valuable homestead farm of the late John O. Walker in East Bangor. The farm is about four miles from the Post Office, in Bangor, contains 62 acres, with buildings, and is all under cultiv

Poetry.

Humility.

Oh! learn that it is only by the lowly
The paths of peace are trod;
If thy wouldst keep thy garments white and holy,
Walk humbly with thy God.

The man with earthly wisdom high uplifted,
Is in God's sight a fool;
But he in heavenly truth most deeply gifted,
Sits lowest in Christ's school.

The lowly spirit God hath consecrated
As his abiding rest;
An angel by some patriarch's tent hath waited,
We kings had no such guest.

The dew that never wets the flinty mountain,
Falls in the valleys free;
Bright verdure fringes the small desert fountain,
But barren sand and sea.

Not in the stately oak the fragrance dwelleth,
Which charms the general wood,
But in the violet low, whose sweetness telleth
Its unseen neighborhood.

The censor swung by the proud hand of merit,
Fumes with a fire abhorred;
But Faith's two mites, dropped covertly, inherit
A blessing from the Lord.

ound lowliness a gentle radiance hovers,
A sweet unconscious grace,
Which, even in shrinking, evermore discovers
The brightness on its face.

Where God abides, contentment is an honor,
Such guerdon meekness knows;
His peace within her, and His smile upon her,
Her saintly ways she goes.

Through the strait gate of life she passes, stooping,
With sandals on her feet;
And pure eyed graces, with linked palms, come trooping
Their sister fair to greet.

The angels bend their boys upon her goings,
And guard her from annoy;
Heaven fills her quiet heart with overflowings
Of calm, celestial joy.

The Saviour loves her, for she wears the vesture
With which He walked on earth;
And though her child-like glance, and step and gesture,
He knows her heavenly birth.

He now beholds His seal of glory graven
On all whom He redeems,
And in His own bright city, crystal paven,
On every brow it gleams.

The white-robed saints, the throne stars singing under,
Their state all meekly wear;
Their paueless praise wells up from hearts which wonder
That ever they came there.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

A BIG SCARE.

BY DAVID BROWN.

The recent Act of Congress granting Pensions to Soldiers or their Widows who were in any battle or skirmish in the war of 1812, has recalled the memory of scenes and incidents in the famous Battle of Hampden, Me., and has brought vividly to my recollection a scene on the Kennebec, of which the Hampden battle was the preface. As an apology for the tempest of excitement, I am about to record, the attention of the reader is briefily called to the *condition* of the country at the time.

There was but one passible road between the Kennebec and Penobscot, that from Augusta over the Dixmont hills to Hampden Corner. North of Dixmont was almost an unbroken forest with but here and there a clearing and a log house.

On the Penobscot slope, there were a few settlers along the Sowadabscook Stream, in Carmel and Etna. On the Kennebec waters, there was a settlement in Palmyra and in some of the adjoining townships; but there were no carriage roads through this whole region; the streams were used for travel and transportation.

From Palmyra down the Sebasticook there was no possible road till you come to what is now Hunter's Hills; from there down Sebasticook ten miles to the Kennebec the river lots were mostly settled, on both sides of the river, with passible, but crookedroads. Benton, or what is now Benton, was the head of boat navigation on the Sebasticook, five miles from its junction with the Kennebec, and the location of the fort of historic renown.

At this time Sebasticook Falls was a lively place. Fish in their season, such as alewives, shad and salmon were so plenty that an expert fisherman could load a horse team in a few minutes. Lumber was abundant, and its manufactory into boards was carried on quite extensively; hence a village sprang up as by magic; there were lawyers, doctors, traders and mechanics; also, fine residences; and, withal, plenty of best West India liquors.

On a certain occasion a man came from a distance, to buy supplies for his family at the stores, and failing to get them, in his vexation exclaimed: "There is not provision enough in this village to fill a *tin pot!*" For forty years afterward the place wore the sobriquet of "Tin Pot;" and as the exciting scene I am about to relate, occurred mainly in this village, it may be literally denominated a tempest in a "Tin Pot," not in a "tea pot," as Shakespeare has it.

Since the Battle of Hampden has passed into history, I shall refer to it no further than it relates to the facts I am about to record.

The last act in the drama of that battle as I understand it, was for the brave Capt. Morris, commander of the frigate Adams, who burning for a fight, rather than surrender to the "Red Coats," loosed his frigate from her moorings at Crosby's wharf, and applying a slow match, let her drift up river on the flood tide towards the "narrows," about a mile up river, upon reaching which, she blew up and sunk.

Meanwhile the gallant crew took to the land, following the road toward Bangor, but being closely pursued by the British, they took to the woods, to escape the flank guard of their pursuers. As their homes were mostly back of Portland, their intention evidently, was to get home as best they could; and as there were scarcely any roads, and houses were few and far between, for the first few days, they suffered with fatigue and hunger; but finally reached the settlement in Palmyra, where they learned that by taking the Sebasticook they would arrive at roads, and a continuous settlement, in one day.

Accordingly, they engaged a man by the name of Osburn, to take them down to what is now Hunter's Mills, in a bateau.

It will be borne in mind that British soldiers were known as "Red Coats," and that our men on board war vessels wore *red shirts*, and that all was excitement among the settlers on the Kennebec; for it was known that the British had possession of the Penobscot, and might form a junction with the Indians, if they chose.

It was the theme, as I well remember, in every gathering, especially among ladies, that the British and Indians would probably unite and sweep westward, through the Kennebec, scattering death and desolation, in their march.

On a beautiful day in wheat harvest, nearly all the females in that school district, were assembled at David Hunter's, where Jewett Hunter now lives, about one and a half miles up the river, from the place now known as Hunter's Mills, for a quilting; usually, there were a large number of men on the premises; ,but on this day all were away some miles, harvesting wheat on a new clearing.

While dextrously applying the needle, the conversation naturally turned on the impending approach of the British and Indians.

About three o'clock, P. M., a girl, about sixteen years of age, named Polly Richardson, whose mother was one of the quilters, took a boat to cross the river, to go home of an errand. On arriving in the middle of the river, a wide, straight place, where objects could be seen up river more than a mile. Osbourn, just then, hove in sight with his "Red Shirts," which Polly quickly conjured up in her imagination, to be the British "Red Coats," they had been talking about,

Polly, as I remember her, was very excitable. Instantly, she turned her boat, screaming at the top of her voice, "The Red Coats are in sight;" hearing which the quilters all left the house, to ascertain what the uproar meant; some started to the river to find what had frightened Polly so. She paid no heed to them, but catching up her mother's babe, started north to the next neighbor's; there was no road, and the first sixty or seventy rods lay through a stout field of corn, in the midst of which she met a squad of Osbourn's men who had landed, so as to divide, and thus make sure of refreshments. Polly dropped the babe, and came running back, screaming, "The British have murdered the babe, I heard its death shriek."

There were a dozen women or more at the house, most of whom behaved with commendable coolness; but Polly took the road toward the main settlement, four or five of the women following her; but they soon divided, part taking the road by the river bank. Polly took the nearest cut to a house occupied by a widow with small children; which was also used as a school house. It was the last day of school, and the scholars were spelling for the last time when Polly's outcry was heard. Some said that one of the widow's children was in the spring, near by; others, that the bears had destroyed one of them.

The first articulate sound that reached my ear was that the British had killed Mrs. Richardson's babe, and several other persons, one of whom was my own mother, Mrs. Jonathan Brown. The woman that accompanied Polly was a truthful person, therefore, I accepted what she said as reliable.

Being then little more than eleven years of age, I little realized the absurdity of such an announcement. There was three of us boys, nearly of an age, I being a little the senior. On leaving the school-room we hid behind a log fence near by, and consulted what to do. One of the boys proposed to go up to his father's, and this was objected to on the ground that his father lived on the river, and we had heard that the British killed all as they came down.

It was then suggested that there was a recruiting officer at "Tin Pot," about five miles down river, with a full company of regular American soldiers, who if informed might meet and stop the march of the British; accordingly, we started at once for "Tin Pot," passing my own home, the first house, and several uncles, not stopping to let them know what was coming, so intent were we to stop the British. Afterward we thought the people ought to know what was upon them, so we stopped at every house. The same news was communicated to the people on the other side of the river, by the party that took the river road; so that the news formed a junction about three miles from where it originated.

There, on the bank of the river we found another quilting party at the house of Mrs. Keys, discussing the same subject, which only added fuel to the flames.

Both old and young packed their duds, a few taking to the woods, but more uniting in a stampede down the river. At this point I espied an old white horse in a yard by the roadside, and procuring a bridle, with no throat latch, mounted his sharp back, without saddle, and had a "Gilpin" ride, leaving my comrades behind.

I soon met a man with a splendid horse and outfit, and told him the news requesting him to go up and learn the facts, but he turned and retreated faster than I could follow.

Every house was now deserted and a general stampede made for "Tin Pot," about a mile before reaching which the captain of the militia resided, and who was regarded as brave to a fault, and where was Capt. Herrin with his company of Regulars. As I approached the residence of Capt. Hall in command of the militia, all was activity and confusion; ,the captain was engaged in emptying his straw beds, packing his hens and loading all upon a six ox team.

At about this point, a number of his company arrived, and one asked what he meant to do.

He replied: "It is no time to inquire what others are going to do, but every one take care of one, for I am bound for the *Fort* with every movable thing."

The road was straight and wide through "Tin Pot," and for a mile, was thronged with men, women and children; horses driving to and fro at breakneck speed. One child was run over, and nearly killed.

There was one woman, Mrs. David Reed, who did not leave her house, but found bullet moulds and lead, and went to running bullets. Her son now lives in the house she then occupied. There was also a man by the name of Gershom Flagg who, in the height of the excitement, pulled off his shoes, shouldered his gun, and made quick time to the headquarters of the alarm where he found the Red Coats who were none other than the Adams' men, well provided for at my father's house. Flagg soon returned, and the excitement subsided at once.

It happened that my father's horse was down to the village that day, and Samuel Hudson, who was afterward the first Surveyor General of lumber in Bangor, took her and carried the news to Waterville, and to all the towns on the upper Kennebec.

Post riders went in every direction, and called out the militia in the dead hours of the night.

There was lamentation and mourning through all that region; "Rachel weeping," not "for her children" actually slain, but for husbands, brothers and lovers, that they felt sure would fall in the impending battle with the British and Indians. It was reported at the time, that before this news was contradicted on the Kennebec, there were mustered two regiments of militia at Waterville.

Whether these volunteers are entitled to a pension, under the late act of Congress, I leave to our claim agents to decide. I am quite certain we have claim attorneys here, shrewd enough to get a pension for every one engaged in that perilous affray.

The recruiting officer alluded to, responded to the call of the boys, and actually went to mustering his forces and cause near being court-martialed for unmilitia conduct.

I arrived at home about nine o'clock at night, tired and hungry, to find that my parents knew nothing of our adventure. Mother had stood her ground, esteeming it a privilege to give food and rest to the foot-weary soldiers, whom she had taken home with her, meeting father on the way to inquire into the cause of such an uproar.

The actors in this exciting scene have nearly all passed away. A few will recall the facts here recorded. The fish are forced out of the river by the dams below. The lumber has nearly all disappeared before the woodman's axe and the fires. No good old West India can be procured for drunken revelries.

The bottom has dropped out of "Tin Pot," and it is now one of the quietest places on the river, and probably has not been known as "Tin Pot" for many years. I can think of but two besides myself, that remain of the school so abruptly closed on its last day—the teacher, Polly Hunter, afterwards Mrs. Amos Brown, who is still living with her friends at Hunter's Mills, at a ripe old age, and Moses Brown, my brother, who now lives on a farm, near the old Court House at Norridgewock.

Robert G. Ingersoll as a Jury Lawyer.

On one occasion, years ago, he was engaged in Illinois as counsel for a farmer who had quarrelled with a neighbor and shot him dead. This evidence was plain and direct on that point, though there was nothing to show that the prisoner had not believed that he was acting in self defence. When Ingersoll was addressing the jury, he drew a pathetic picture of the prisoner's wife and children—he had declined to allow them to be present at the trial, as a less sagacious advocate might have done—waiting in eager expectation for his return, confident that he would be acquitted of a crime which he would not and could not have committed except to save his own life, so dear to his family, so necessary to their protection and support. "I see the wife now," continued the shrewd barrister, "standing at the door of her home, the sunlight on her hair, straining her eyes after the figure of the man dearer than all the world to her. I see his little boys swinging on the gate with smiles about their lips, gazing down the road watching for their beloved, innocent father, and sure that he is coming. They are all ready, the dear little fellows, to jump down, run after him, leap into his arms, and kiss away his sadness—the shadow of his unfortunate deed—while they say: 'Dear, dear father, we knew you would come!' And, gentlemen of the jury, you who are yourselves husbands and fathers, won't you let him go home?" The members of the jury were listening with wet eyes and leaning toward the eloquent advocate. The foreman—a big, brawny, simple-hearted farmer, the tears on his sun-burned checks—was so carried away that, thinking the question addressed personally to him and demanding answer, exclaimed in a choking voice, "Yes, Bob, we'll let him go home?" Ingersoll had not half completed his argument, but he knew that that was the supreme moment and sat down. The prosecuting attorney made a long speech in reply, but it was, of course, entirely vain. The jury, after being out five minntes, returned a unanimons verdict for acquittal.

Brother Gardiner's Lime-Klin Club.

"Las' night I was toastin' my heels an' gwine to sleep by de cook-stove," began the old man as the notes of the triangle died away, "de ole woman axed me if I didn't fink dis world was growin' awful wicked. Dat put me in mind of de fack dat almos' ebery day I hear people sayin' dat dey can't believe nobody any more, an' dat it am harder to find an honest man dan it is to diskiver water runnin' up hill. Gem'len, I've been pokin' 'round dis world about sixty y'ars, an' it am my experience:

"1. Dat the man who groans ober de general wickedness of de world will steal a wheelbarrow ebery time he gits a chance.

"2. Dat the man who goes 'round lamenting' dat he can't trust nobody is the wery chap who'll gin yon away ebery time.

"3. Dat de pusson who finks de world am full o' cheats an' liars will trade you a blind hoss an' den sneak into the barn at midnight an' steal all de shoes off his feet.

"Dar's wicked folks on y'arth, of course, but the man who does de squar' thing will nebber run amiss of squar' people, Ize got along so fur as well as could be 'spected, an' de look ahead am all serene. De only man I look out fur am de man who was bo'n fur an angle, but growed up to w'ar pants an' butes."

☞A man who has brains is under obligation ta employ them.

Origin of Masonry.

Upon the base of the "Cleopatra needle," which Egypt has given to America, are certain mysterious characters which so closely resemble the emblems of Free Masonry that prodigious stir has been caused among Masons in this country as to the real character of the inscriptions. If they could be shown to be truly Masonic they would establish the great antiquity of the order which is so boastful of its age and descent. Among Masonic scholars the widest differences of opinion exist as to the age of the institution, some dating it back to the time of Solomon, or even remoter time, and others ascribing its genesis to the period since which comes within the range of "ancient history." So far as we have read Masonic authors, there seems to be a prevalent opinion that however ancient the institution may be, and whatever traces of it can be discovered in remote times, the Masonry of to-day is a reconstructed and modernized system. An eminent Masonic authority (Colonel Thomas Pleton,) who takes this view of it, says that the origin of modern Masonry can be attributed to Lord Bacon. In the "New Atlantic" there is a description of Solomon and his house, and it is there said that the king set apart different days for prosecuting the arts and sciences. The "New Atlantic" was excessively popular among the learned men of Bacon's day, and they tried to establish a society, taking Solomon as an exponent of wisdom. It was encouraged by the court of James I., and his successor, Charles I., until the revolution broke out. Then the loyalists, after the death of Charles I., recognized their society for religious and political motives—the religion for the establishment of the church, the politics for the restoration of the monarchy. Next they invented what called the legend of the third degree. Hiram Abiff was the murdered monarch. Hiram, the King of Tyre, was the King of France. Solomon was the church. Hiram's three assissins were the three kingdoms, England, Scotland and Ireland. The Masons of that day, who were the conspirators—the Jacobites—were necessarily a secret society. They called themselves, as the Masons of the European continent do to the present day, the Sons of the Widow. inasmuch as the King had been beheaded and his son had not been recognized. After the Restoration the leading men of the movement formed the Royal Society, which exists to the present day, and they openly continued the work of the house of Solomon. The Jacobites in France continued their benevolent organization. In England, immediately after the Restoration, a number of those who had been previously affiliated conjoined with a guild of so-called operative Masons, a body of freemen of London, meeting in Mason's lane. They then became free and accepted Masons. In 1717 there appeared to be four lodges in London. They met in the Apple-tree Tavern, placed the oldest Mason in the chair, and proceeded to organize a grand lodge, electing Sir Christopher Wren Grand Master. From that body originates all the Masonic lodges in this country.—*Sitkem Observer.*

The Charm of True Marriage.

Our advanced theories of divorce and free love, making the matrimonial relation merely a partnership to be dissolved at pleasure, whatever else may be said in their favor, strikes a deadly blow at an element in it which was meant, perhaps, to be supreme above all others. What is the sweetest charm of all true marriage, what the most priceless happiness, take life through, which it brings to the human heart? Not the final splendor of it, nor yet love's not the richer development which it brings to the character; not even the children who are gathered around its shrine. No, but the intimacy and reliability of its companionship; the fact that it gives those who enter in it, each in the other, and through all scenes and changes, a near and blessed stand-by. Marriage in some of its aspects is doubtless the source of an immense amount of unhappiness crime, injustice, blight and down-dragging, one of the most perplexing institutions society has to deal with—only the blindest sentimentalist will deny that. On the other hand, however—and this is not mere sentiment, but sober fact—of all the evidences of God's goodness to be found in this lower world, all the proofs that he cares for us not only with the wisdom of a Creator but with the interest and love of a Father, there is none quite equal to his sending human beings into the arena of life, not to fight its battles, win its victories and endure its sorrows alone, but giving them, as they go forth out of their childhood's home, a relation in which each two of them are bound together with the closest of all ties, live together under the same roof, have their labors, their property, their interests, their parental affections all in common, and are moved to stand by each other, hand to hand and heart to heart, in every sorrow, misfortune, trial and stormy day that earth can bring. It is an ideal, if not always realized in full, which is tasted even now, amid all that is said about marriage misery, more widely perhaps than any other happiness.—*Sunday Afternoon.*

Sons Burdening Fathers.

Many sad cases have been made public in recent business troubles where parents have been brought to bankruptcy by large endorsements for their sons. It is hard for men who have acquired a competence by industy and economy to lose it by no fault of their own. It is doubly hard to be ruined by their own children, who ought to be a support instead of a burden in declining years.

The late Amos Lawrence of Boston, used to speak in strong language of the want of filial love which will consent to parents taking such risks. He illustrated his words by a fact in his own experience. When he began business in Boston, his father, unknown to him, borrowed one thousand dollars, giving a mortgage on his house for security, and brought the money to him. Amos objected to taking it, fearing it might be lost in his business.

But the father insisted, and he reluctantly yielded. The notes being those of a Boston bank, he exchanged them, at four per cent. premium, for bills of the Hillsborough bank, Amherst, N. H. (it was during the war with Great Britain), and sent the notes to Amherst to be redeemed in specie. He obtained the specie, and a day or two after the bank failed. He loaned the money to strong parties, instead of using it in business, until he had made enough himself to keep it without risk to his father, and he paid of the mortgage as soon as due. But he used to say if the Hillsborough bank had failed a little earlier, he and his father might have been ruined.

How Forcible are Right Words.

Only a few earnest words dropped into the ears of a poor bond slave of drink, only a hearty grasp of the hand and a feverent prayer to the Mighty for help to save him. The prayer was answered; the honest, brotherly effort was blessed. The sinner was won to the other side, and the humble worker went thankfully, hopefully on his way. But who can tell of the change wrought by these words? Just follow it out through all its bearings on himself and all associated with him while his life lasts. See the two ways in which the saved man and the lost man walk. Sing over "What shall the harvest be," and it will make the impression still deeper. Remember, too, that a poor shipwrecked mariner can rarely rescue himself. Somebody must stretch out a hand to him. Somebody must speak these blessed words to the poor drunkard, and help to lift him up to a better manhood. A child's words have often done what a more eloquent pleader has failed to do. Only let the heart set strongly that way, and you may become one of these successful workers who turn many to righteousness.—*Banner.*

Incontrovertible.

Some women refuse to believe it, but it is nevertheless a fact, that the wife who welcomes her husband with a smile not only encourages him under depression, but lays the foundation for a happier lot; at least the chances are largely that way. Of course, a wife cannot always smile when her husband returns, but she can avoid frowns and sharp words. Nothing so effectually takes the heart of a man as to return home in the evening and find the partner of his bosom in the dumps. But while this woman's duty aud privilege, it is also as imperatively the duty of the husband to leave his business cares and annoyances behind him—to lock them up with his books and his goods, and not intrude them upon his wife, unless they are of such a character that she should know them. Then let him be outspoken, and the wife is not a true woman if she gives him not the comfort and courage needed to confront his difficulty next day. At all events, a kindly reception by the wife and as kindly an acknowledgment by the husband will do no harm to either, and it will be a splendid example for the children.—*Selected.*

☞Only one boy in seventeen in America can bend a pin to make it answer the place of a tack. Schools of design should be opened in every town in the land.

Old Times Column.

Elijah Fisher's Journal.

(CONTINUED.)

The 8th. The preasoners were all put on bord Carteal and sent to the Difirent states bord the P. ship and in the City.

The 9th. After setteles the stuard offis I Left the old Jarsey went ashore in the City of N. York and after a good eel of dificulty it being evening to find Lodging. I Comes at length to the City hall taven. I staid all night and they used me extreenly kind and gave me a shirt and I staid there that Night and by Degreas we found we had sen one another before, and past the evening very agreable and he told the time so meny of our preasoners were in the shuger house that ware taken at fourt Washington that he used to go onbenone to the British and Carey them provision, and when he Come there some time the sentreys would overset it on the ground and the poor prisners would lick it up, som times the Britons they would Come past with a pice of meet or other provision kind and would hold it up to the solgers that was allmost starved to agravate them.

The 10th. I Leaves Mr. Franceps and so goes about the City to se it and went in to Nombers of there shopes and would say your servent gentlefolks, I wish you much Joy with the muse of peace, I hope it will be a long and a lasting one, some of them would be Very well pleased with it and would wish me the same (and others would be on the other hand) and said that their surcomstances poor at preasent but now they hoped they would be better. I said what then do you think of us poor prisners that have neither Money nor frinds and have ben long absent from our homes, then some of them would pity us and would give something, some half a Dollar some a quarter some less some nothing but frowns.

The 11th. I gos on bord the Casteel for Boston (but byes Considereble of one thing or other and gives to them that ware in want and aspecily the sick). We Leaves N. York at one of the Clock in the afternoon and after we Come through heligate we was fired on by the British ship that arrived, the Capt. had to go on bord and shose his pass, then we proseded on for Boston with a gode wind, but was becalmd some which detarrd us.

The 15th. The men that belonged down East ris and Carred the sloop into Marbelhead and I with a nomber of others went by land to Boston and I Come to Mr. Lamburts and stays that Night and Glad they seamed to see me and ware sory for my hard fortune, but hoped it would be better.

The 16th. I Leves Lambarts and Comes to Mr. Brimmers at Jemakah Plain, but they Did not seem to be so sory for my hard fortune as the other was.

The 18th. I Left Mr. Brimmer and gos home to Attlebrough.

The 21st. I gos to Col. Steph. Richardsons Constable and from there to Capt. Tyler then to Col. Moreyes, selectman, so to have part of my notes abated for I had paid them at Norton and brought a Resate so they Did and I Returned again to Col. Richardson and had my notes crost, then from there to Mr. Sm. Moreys in Norton, to git that Money he oed me but Could not so I returns to Atleborough.

The 24th. I gos to Mr. Tituses in Rheboth and returned.

The 25th. I gos again to Mr. Moreys to git my money as he had promisd I should have it then but when I Come there he was wont to put me of with part, I told him I would have it all and tho prity poor if there was any way to git it for I had ben offen cnoff after it and there being a nomber in the room I begins and relates how he had used and ronged me out of one-third of what I ought to have had and now was a-trying to keep me out of the other if he Could, and also told him there was a nave and a fool matt when I settled with him, he for Cheeting me and I for Letting him, and after som Descose more on the affare he gits the money and pay me and I gives him up his note and I takes my Money (thisty Dollars) and returns to Attleborough.

The 30th. I takes my leave of my friends at Attlebor' and returns to Mr. Brimmers.

May 1. I Left Mr. Brimmer and gos to Boston and stead there till—

The 5th. Leaves Boston and going through Roxbury and Brookline and Little Cambradge in to watertown but Could find nobody that wanted to Emply me there, so I returned and goin through Jem'a Planes I gos to the uper Part of Roxbury and Springs street to the rge of Dedham—

The 6th. But mett with no sucess then I returns and Come to Mr. Brimers and gos to work for him till the thirteenth and makes a bank and sodes it in the yard at the end of the house which pleased them much.

The 14th. I Leaves Mr. Brimers at the Planes. I gos through Brookline and in to old Cambridge from there to the Tenhills and then to Charlston, and and then Cross the farray in to Boston but there was someny that Come from the army and from see that had no homes that would work for little or nothing but there vitels that I Could not find any Employment so stays in Boston till the seventeuth in the meny-while one Day after I had ben Inquiring and had ben on bord severel of there Vessels but could git into no bisnes neither by see nor Land.

The 16th. I Com Down by the markett and sits Down all alone allmost Descureged and begun to think over how that I had ben in the army, what ill success I had met with there and all so how I was ronged by them I worked for at home, and lost all last winter and now that I could not get into any besness and no home which you may well think how I felt, but then Come into my mind that there ware thousands in wors sircumstances then I was and having food and rament be these with Content and that I had nothing to reflect on myself and I to do my endever and leave the avent to Provedance, and after that I felt as contented as need to be.

The 17th. I gos to the town house and there was one Mr. Stodder there that wanted to by my State suretes so I sells them all for Eighty Dollars (which was seventy pound) and takes the meney, then leving Boston I returns to Mr. Brimmers where my chist and things was and put the money in the chist.

The 19th. I with one I. Peneman gos and agreed with Mr. T. White to make a peace of stonewall and was to have three shillings and six pence a rood, and he find us, and we lays twelve rod for him, and I maid it my home there and worked some for him after ward.

Jan. 10th. I Left Mr. T. Whites I comes to Mr. Brimmers and takes what Cloths I thought I should be in want of and lockes the other in my chist. I left Mr. Brimmer go through Roxbury into Dodgester, then to Dodg'r Neck then visit towns, go through Boston to Charlston, then returns and crosses Wimisnit farrey I comes to Landlord Newills in Lyn.

The 12th. I Leaves Landlord Nexell and coming through Danvers, Salum, Bearsley, Winham, Ipswich, Rowly and Newburyport I comes to Landlord Gays in Salesburey after thirty-eight milds travel.

The 13th. I leaving Landlord Gays going through Seebrook, Hampton falls, Hampton Northhills granla, Porchmoth and old York, I Com to Landlord Clarks in Ditto, thirty Nine mild.

The 14th. I left Landlord Clark, going through Wells, Kenebunk, Arandes, Saco, Scarboro, and Falmouth, I comes to Landlord Rigges in Ditto, after the travel of forty-two mild.

The 15. I Leave Landlord Rigges and Comes through New Boston. I comes to Landlord Chaniers and after twenty-one milds I Comes to Mr. I. Brigges (my Brothers in Law) in Sylverster.

The 19. I leves Mr. Brigges and he with me gos Down to the falls at Luistown and I Croses the farry for to go to Wintrupt (and he gos Down to Hiresett) and Comes to Mr. Timothy Wights in Wailes, thirty-three milds travel from Sylverster.

The 21th. I leves Mr. Wights and gos to Mr. Sm. Tituses in Wintrupt six 1-2 milds.

The 22th. I with Mr. Titus and his wife comes to Mr. Wights.

The 24th. I Leaves Mr. Wights accompaned by my two Cosens a little way, they returns and I procedes on to Mr. Herrikes then to Mr. Sotherbees, then through the woods Down to the river, there being now Crosing I gos up the river and a sad jant I had too, over mountains and valys and cruel bad way, so I comes to Mr. Gillburts and could not crose, so I staid at Mr. Gillburts.

The 25th. I Leves Mr. Gillburt and crosses the River add Comes to Mr. I Brigges in Sylverster.

July 2th. I Leves Mr. Brigges and has his horse for Boston on besness, in hopes to have better sucksess than I had mett with of late, so I comes to North Yarmouth and Comes to Mr. Ellwels and Enquired of him If he knew of any vesel a going to Boston, he told me Capt. John Drinkwater was agoing to-morrow, and I gos down and sees him and having anoportunity of going with him I leaves my hors at Maj'r Browns and gos and stays at Mr. Drinkwaters that Night.

The 3th. We went abord at sunrisea nd maid sale for Boston and come to—

The 5th. Marvelhead, when the sloop on loded and I with Capt. Boney Left Marvelhead and went to Boston by land and I Comes to Mr. Lamburts and gos about town and finds out the prises of things and byes severel articales.

The 7th. I gos to Jemakah Planes and has a chist maid by Mr. Stone, then gos to

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Young Folks' Column.

For the Young Folks' Column.

The Little Berry Sellers.

BY EDWIN BURDOCK LOWE.

The berries are ripe in the meadow,
Those sweet, luscious strawberries red;
The ground is a bloom with sweet flowers,
The welkin is azure o'erhead.
The birds are all carolling sweetly,
While teaching their birdies to fly;
The breeze, flower-scented, sings softly
To all, as it gently floats by.

The sun shines most warmly and clearly,—
The bees and butterflies gay
Are wild with delight, as they gather
Sweet honey from each waving spray.
The lambs are at play in the meadow,
And up in the pasture, the kine
Are standing at rest in the shadow
Of a fragrant and wide-spreading pine.

And happy as a bee, bird or lambkin,
Are Millie and Willie to-day,
As with kettle in hand, gaily singing,
Adown to the meadow they stray.
Their heads just above the tall grasses,
'Mid daisies and buttercups gold,
Bob gaily, while close to their faces,
Swing bees and gay butterflies bold.

Three hours 'mid birds, bees and flowers,
By the grass hidden quite of sight,
They pluck the large, sweet, rosy berries
With hearts filled brimful of delight.
Then with their tin kettles o'erflowing,
They into the town wend their way,
And change them for peanuts and candies,
And marbles and picture books gay.

Thus often while berries are plenty,
They carry them into the town,
And change them for playthings and candies;
And Millie has bought her a gown
With berries she sold to the grocer,
And Willie himself some new shoes;
Thus helping their hard-working parents,
As others might do should they choose.

Our Little Newsboy.

Hurrying to catch a certain car, at a certain corner, late one stormy night, I was suddenly arrested by the sight of a queer-looking bundle lying in a doorway.

"Bless my heart, it's a child!' O John. I'm afraid he's frozen!" I exclaimed to my brother, as we both bent over the bundle.

Such a little fellow as he was, in the big, ragged coat; such a tired, baby face, under the fuzzy cap; such a purple little hand, still holding fast a few papers; such a pathetic sight altogether was the boy, lying on the stone step, with the snow drifting over him, that it was impossible to go by.

"He is asleep, but he'll freeze if left so long. Here, wake up, my boy, and go home as fast as you can." cried John, with a gentle shake and a very gentle voice; for the menory of a dear little lad, safely tucked up at home, made him fatherly kind to the small vagabond.

The moment he was touched the boy tumbled up, and before he was half awake began his usual cry, with an eye to business.

"Paper, sir? *Herald!—Transkip!* Last"—a great gape swallowed up the "last edition;" and he stood blinking at us like a very chilly young owl.

"I'll buy 'em all, if you'll go home, my little chap; it's high time you were abed," said John, whisking the damp papers into one pocket and his purse out of another, as he spoke.

"All of 'em?—why there's six!" croaked the boy, for he was hoarse as a raven.

"Never mind, I can kindle the fire with 'em. Put that in your pocket and trot home as fast as possible."

"Where do you live?" I asked, picking up the fifty cents that fell from the little fingers, too benumbed to hold it.

"Mills Court, out of Hanover. Cold, aint it?" said the boy, blowing on his purple hands, and sopping feebly, from one leg to the other, to take the stiffness out.

"He can't go all that way in this storm—such a mite, and so used up with cold and sleep—John."

"Of course he can't; we'll put him in a car," began John, when the boy wheezed out,—

"No; I've got to wait for Sam. He'll be along as soon's the theatre's done. He said he would; and so I'm waitin'."

"Who is Sam?" I asked.

"He's the feller I lives with. I aint got any folks, and he takes care o' me."

"Nice care, indeed; leaving a baby like you to wait for him here such a night as this," I said, crossly.

'O, he's good to me, Sam is; though he does knock me round sometimes, when I aint spry. The big fellers shoves me back; you see; and I gets cold, and can't sing; so I don't sell my papers, and has to work 'em off late."

"Hear the child talk! One would think he was sixteen, instead of six." I said half laughing.

"I'm most ten. Hi! aint that a oner?" cried the boy, as a gust of sleet slapped him in the face, when he peeped to see if Sam was coming. "Hullo! the lights is out! Why, the play's done, and the folks gone; and Sam's forgot me."

It was very evident that Sam *had* forgotten his little *protege*; and a strong desire to shake Sam possessed me.

"No use waitin' any longer; and now my papers is sold I aint afraid to go home," said the boy, stepping down like a little old man with the rheumatism, and preparing to trudge away through the storm.

"Stop a bit, my little Casabianca; a car will be along in fifteen minutes, and while waiting you can warm yourself over there," said John, with the purple hand in his.

"My name's Jack Hill, not Cassy Banks, please, sir," said the little party, with dignity.

"Have you had your supper, Mr. Hill?" asked John, laughing.

"I had some peanuts, and two sucks of Joe's orange; but it wasn't very fillin'," he said gravely.

"I should think not. Here! one stew; and be quick, please," cried John, as we sat down in a warm corner of the confectioner's opposite.

While little Jack shovelled in the hot oysters, with his eyes shutting up now and then in spite of himself,—we looked at him, and thought again of little rosy-face at home, safe in his warm nest, with mother-love watching over him. Nodding toward the ragged, grimy, forlorn little creature, dropping asleep over his supper like a tired baby, I said,—

"Can you imagine our Freddy out alone at this hour, trying to 'work off' his papers, because afraid to go home till he has?"

"I'd rather not try," answered brother John, winking hard, as he stroked the little beside him, which, by-the-by, looked like a very ragged yellow door-mat. I *think* brother John winked hard, but I can't be sure, for I know I did; and for a minute there seemed to be a dozen little newsboys dancing before my eyes.

"There goes our car, and it's the last," said John, looking at me.

"Let it go, but don't leave the boy; "and I frowned at John for hinting such a thing.

"Here is his car. Now, my lad, bolt your last oyster, and come on."

"Good-night, ma'am! Thankee, sir!" croaked the grateful little voice, as the child was caught up in John's strong hands and set down on the car-step.

With a word to the conductor and a small business transaction, we left Jack coiled up in a corner to finish his nap as tranquilly as if it wasn't midnight, and a "knocking round" might not await him at his journey's end.

We didn't mind the storm much as we plodded home; and when I told the story to rosy-face, next day, his interest quite reconciled me to the sniffs and sneezes of a bad cold.

"If I saw that poor little boy, Aunt Weedy, I'd love him lots!" said Freddy, with a world of pity in his beautiful child's eyes.

And, believing that others also would be kind to little Jack and such as he, I tell the story.

When busy fathers hurry home at night, I hope they'll buy their papers of the small boys who get "shoven back;" the feeble ones, who grow hoarse and can't "sing out;" the shabby ones, who evidently have only forgetful Sams to care for them; and the hungry looking ones, who don't get what is "fillin'." For love of the little sons and daughters safe at home, say a kind word, buy a paper, even if you don't want it; and never pass by, leaving them to sleep forgotten in the streets at midnight, with no pillow but a stone, no coverlid but the pitiless snow, and not even a tender-hearted robin to drop leaves over them.—*Merry's Museum.*

A Better Complexion.

"How did you like the new minister?" asked a lady of her little girl, when she returned from church.

"Oh! he is splendid? I like him ever so much better than I did Mr. Edwards."

"Why?" asked her mother, amused at the little one's earnestness.

"Well," said the child, trying to think of a good reason, "he has a better complexion!"

PERHAPS some of the children of a larger growth might use with profit the following prayer, at least its spirit. A little fellow, four years old, prayed thus for himself: "O Lord, bless George, and make him a good boy; and don't let him be naughty again, never no, never? Because, you know, when he is naughty, he sticks to it so!"

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